

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXV.—NUMBER 42.
WHOLE NUMBER 1290

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

By a vote of 7 to 5 the House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to report adversely the Senate bill for the restoration of Commander Quackenbush to the Navy.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SHERIDAN, accompanied by Col. Bunt, left Washington May 6th for Chicago on official business in connection with the selection of sites for the buildings to be erected at Fort Sheridan, the new military post at Highwood. There is no money at present available for work on the new post, but as the Chicago delegation in Congress are deeply interested in the project it is probable that funds will be provided to commence the work of construction before the present building season closes.

THE examinations of candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy begin this year on June 14 and will continue until the 17th. At this writing, May 10, 118 of the 185 vacancies due this year have been filled by nomination. The remaining twenty-two Congressmen who have not made their designations have been requested to do so as early as possible. Two Presidential appointments are included in the list of candidates to be examined, the sons of Gen. J. M. Palmer of Indiana and of the late Dr. Woodward of the District of Columbia.

THE details of Army officers to inspect National Guard troops during the season of 1888 are commencing, and already three have been assigned. Captain G. A. Goodale, 23d Infantry, will inspect Michigan troops at Mackinac Island in July; Capt. James Halloran, Illinois troops, at Springfield, in June and July; and Captain C. A. Woodruff, 2d Artillery, North Carolina troops, at Wrightsville Sound. Doubtless more will follow, as the desire on the part of State authorities to have Regular Army officers inspect their troops is growing from from year to year.

THE subject of monthly payments in the Army was discussed at the meeting of the House Military Committee, May 8th, resulting in the adoption of a favorable report on the bill 8973, fixing the number of Paymasters in the Army with the rank of Major at forty, in order that more frequent payments may be made. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of War to accept a personal bond or the bond of an incorporated guaranty company. The committee at the same meeting took favorable action upon the recommendation from the Secretary of War for the passage of a bill making officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps responsible for all stores and property in their charge, instead of the disbursing officer.

THE London daily papers having described England's recent acquisitions in the Pacific as "valueless coral reefs," the *Army and Navy Gazette* protests, saying: "This is a mistake; the three islands in the Pacific on which the British flag has been hoisted by the *Caroline* are anything but valueless. Christmas Island derived its name from the fact that Cook landed on it on Christmas Day, 1777. Its circumference is some 45 miles, and it is uninhabited. Fresh-water is scarce, but turtle are abundant on its sandy shores. Penrhyn Island is one of four small out stations of the Harvey Group mis-

ion. It has a noble lagoon, nine miles across, and is famous for its pearl-shells. Fanning is uninhabited. But, apart from commercial considerations, as stations for the submarine cable which is to stretch between the naval stations of Vancouver and New Zealand, these islets are valuable."

TWENTY-TWO vacancies exist at present in the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the Army—exactly half the number of the class which graduates from the Military Academy in June. Twelve of these vacancies are in the infantry, four in the artillery, and six in the cavalry. There are no vacancies in the engineer corps, but there will be one, and probably two, between now and June 30th. The retirement of Gen. Duane on that date insures one, and, if the War Department adheres to its rule of retiring disabled officers on the eve of promotion, Capt. Wheeler's retirement will cause the other. Capt. Wheeler by the death of Col. Gillmore was advanced to the head of the list of captains, and as the coming retirement of Gen. Duane will call for the promotion of a captain, it is highly probable that he will be placed on the disability retired list before many weeks elapse. Indeed; his retirement is looked for daily, now that two vacancies exist on the limited list.

RIFLE practice in the Army for the target season of 1888 has now fairly commenced, and as the season is now limited to two months, doubtless good use will be made of the time allotted. The Division and Department competitions will take place, as usual, in September and October, and this year the general interest will be enhanced by the fact that the great biennial contest between twelve of the best shots in the entire Army will take place in the autumn, likely at Fort Leavenworth. This is a contest which always provokes much enthusiasm and gathers to the central point besides the competitors, many of our most expert riflemen. Although the zeal in rifle practice has by no means abated in the Army, yet the endeavors to have the system work smoothly and so as not to exclude opportunity for instruction in other essential military branches, have resulted in the establishment of a quieter method, none the less persistent, however, and just as beneficial.

THE daily papers are indulging in much cheap sentiment anent the recent incident of the introduction of General Joseph E. Johnston as a "contributing member" of a Grand Army post. What they say as to the fraternization between the soldiers of the Northern and Southern armies is all true enough, but they seem to forget that this fraternization began even during the war, and has continued ever since on all fitting occasions and under circumstances properly admitting of it. But no amount of fraternization or good feeling can transform a confederate veteran into a Union veteran, or a Union soldier into an ex-wearer of the gray. Whatever the respect or the courtesy that may be due to an ex-confederate soldier he is no more entitled to admission to a Grand Army post than a volunteer officer is to admission to the association of alumni at West Point, or a Harvard graduate to a class meeting of Yale. This goody-good talk about the war being over cannot alter this, and such talk is particularly offensive when addressed to Union veterans who, as General Johnston himself testifies, have always been ready to fellowship with the Southern

soldiers, even to the extent of contributing to the establishment of Homes for their relief. It was in recognition of this fact that General Johnston took the course that he did, and his action should not be misrepresented.

ONE of the results following the recent assignment of Commander Evans to duty at the New York Navy-yard is the "breaking out" of Commander Green from the house now occupied by him in the yard. On the first of June Commander Evans will occupy this house, and it has not been settled where Commander Green will find a resting place. The complications here arising bring forcibly to view the inadequacy of the accommodations furnished by the Government for officers detailed for shore duty at navy-yards and stations. It would seem the soundest policy to conform Navy laws in this connection to those governing the Army, and provide a moderate commutation value of quarters where none are provided. Under the existing system the younger officers assigned to shore duty must, out of their naturally slender income, pay house rent in addition to other family expenses, while the senior enjoys the full use of his advanced pay without deduction on account of rent and its attendant fuel, water and gas bills. At the New York yard the allowance for quarters is and always has been altogether inadequate to the requirements of the station.

CAPTAIN MUNOZ and Lieutenant Cabrere, of the Mexican Army, have each been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for a violation of our territory which resulted in the wounding of some of the Texas police and the death of a Mexican sergeant. The enlisted men who acted under the orders of Captain Munoz were simply subjected to a reprimand. The condemned officers appealed to the Supreme Court asking to have the verdict set aside. The case now awaits approval or reversal by the supreme military court of Mexico. The general impression is that the verdict is correct, and will be sustained by the Supreme Court. The court by which they were tried is a permanent one, composed as follows: President, Colonel Lauro F. Cedejo, assessor (legal counsellor); Colonel R. Espinoza, advocate prosecuting; Colonel J. M. Duran, and the clerk, Lieutenant F. C. Rios. The jury were: President, Colonel Felipe Vega, Majors F. Valencio, M. Zamora, J. Milan, A. Pena, Captains M. Urias and A. Garza, secretary. These are described as four of the most noted jurists of the Mexican Republic and seven officers. The attorneys for the defendants were Ramon Trevino and Enrique Gorrostieta, Esqs.; Captains D. Alvarez, A. Lastrade and M. Samora. The specifications alleged that the accused crossed the river with his party disguised as citizens and carrying concealed weapons, falsely assuring the customs authorities that they wished to look at a lot of horses for sale; that after the unfortunate result of his aggravated infraction of international courtesy, Captain Munoz falsely notified his government that he knew nothing of his soldiers having crossed the river into American territory until he heard the shooting. The court-martial was held at Monterey in the hall of Congress in the state capitol building, and was attended by a large gathering of spectators. The prompt punishment which has followed this violation of international obligations will have an excellent effect along the Mexican boundary.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN J. H. HURST, 12th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Bennett, Dakota, this week on a fortnight's leave.

LIEUTENANT J. B. BELLINGER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is East from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN C. S. SMITH, U. S. A., on duty with the Chief of Ordnance, visited Sandy Hook, New Jersey, this week.

COLONEL ALEX. PIPER, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Hamilton, celebrates his 60th birthday on Friday of this week.

COLONEL J. S. POLAND, U. S. A., and Mrs. Poland have arrived at Narragansett Pier, R. I., from San Francisco.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT passed through New York on Sunday, registering, as usual, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CHAPLAIN J. F. DOLPHIN, U. S. A., was expected in St. Paul this week on his way to Fort Snelling, his first post of duty.

MISS SUE MAURY, daughter of General Dabney H. Maury, was married in Richmond, Va., recently, to Mr. Halsey, of New York.

LIEUTENANT C. N. CLINCH, 3d U. S. Cav., will go abroad in June for the summer, and during his absence will visit relatives in Paris.

SURGEON HARVEY E. BROWN, U. S. A., of Fort Barrancas, Fla., is at Clifton, Staten Island, called there by the recent death of his sister.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, U. S. A., leaves Newport, R. I., this week for Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ter., where he intends to spend the summer.

LIEUTENANT JOHN V. WHITE, 1st U. S. Artillery, under recent orders changes base from Alcatraz Island to the Presidio of San Francisco.

COLONEL F. L. GUENTHER, U. S. A., returned to Little Rock Barracks, Ark., this week from a pleasant trip to Cincinnati, where he has hosts of friends.

CAPTAIN G. G. LOTT, 11th U. S. Infantry, relinquished duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., this week to go on a few months' leave for the benefit of his health.

COLONEL F. H. PARKER, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A., on two months' sick leave from Watertown Arsenal, Mass., is a recent guest at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT T. M. WOODRUFF, 5th U. S. Inf., says the *Pioneer Press*, has gone to Washington, and left many friends here behind him who will be heartily glad to see him return.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., returned to New York early in the week from Cincinnati, where, it goes without saying, he had a good time and everybody was glad to see him.

CAPTAIN W. C. MANNING, 23d U. S. Inf., who has been spending a few months' leave in the East, will shortly return to Fort Mackinac, Mich., than which there is no pleasanter post in the summer time.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN P. BRUA, U. S. Army, retired, has donated \$15,000 to the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg for the erection of a chapel on the college grounds, to be known as the Brua Memorial, in commemoration of his parents.

The Board of Trustees of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Sandusky, Ohio, have selected for appointment of Commandant of the Home General Manning F. Force, of Cincinnati. It is expected that the Home will be ready for a number of inmates by midsummer.

COLONEL THOS. G. BAYLOR, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., commandant of Rock Island Arsenal, was expected in New York this week on his way to West Troy to consult with Col. J. M. Whittemore, commandant of Watervliet Arsenal, in regard to the manufacture of equipments.

The annual dinner of the Third Army Corps was held at the Windsor Hotel, New York City, on Saturday evening last. Among those who made speeches were Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., District Attorney Col. John R. Fellows, Major Fassett and the Rev. Dr. Paxton.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., retired, accompanied by his two sisters, arrived in New Haven, Conn., May 5, and temporarily located at the New Haven House. It is expected that this week he will take up his residence in the mansion on Hillhouse avenue, which he recently purchased.

The *Sentinel* is a new church paper just issued in the interest of the Episcopal diocese of Kansas. It is neatly gotten up and is full of interesting news from the different parishes. Chaplain Barry, U. S. Army, has been asked by Bishop Thomas to act as editor. This is a guarantee of its success.—*Kansas City Times*.

GENERAL SHERMAN spent Friday with his niece, Mrs. Frank B. Wiborg, of Avondale, and was entertained at luncheon. The old hero, though constantly lionized for a quarter of a century, is absolutely unspotted, and is never more thoroughly delightful than in his own family circle, by whom, of course, he is simply adored.—*Cinn. Gazette*.

CAPTAIN JULIUS E. QUENTIN, 14th U. S. Infantry, who is to be examined by a Retiring Board at Vancouver Barracks, has been "sick in quarters" for some time past. He served during the war as captain of New York Volunteers and joined the Regular Army in July, 1866. He participated in several engagements, and was wounded in the wrist at Cedar Creek.

Among the guests at the recent annual banquet of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce were Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.; Paymaster Colby, U. S. N.; Pay Director Dennison, U. S. N.; C. C. Wolcott, C. E., U. S. N.; Lieut. Qualtrough, U. S. N.; Capt. Charles P. Eagan, U. S. A.; Col. R. N. Bateholder, U. S. A., and Commodore Geo. E. Belknap, U. S. Navy.

MAJOR C. J. DICKEY, 8th U. S. Infantry, is East from Fort Robinson, Neb., on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT S. A. DYER, 23d U. S. Infantry, left Fort Porter, N. Y., early in the week on a short leave.

COLONEL M. P. MILLER, U. S. A., of Major-General Schofield's staff, made a visit to New London, Conn., this week.

MAJOR T. C. TUPPER, 6th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Tupper, lately visiting in Cleveland, Ohio, were in Washington this week.

CAPTAIN J. PITMAN, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, returned to Fort A. Lincoln, Dak., this week from a pleasant trip to St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT WILLIS WITTICH, 21st U. S. Infantry, expects to leave Fort DuChesne, Utah, towards the end of May on a four months' leave.

GENERAL J. R. BROOKE, U. S. A., while on his way last week to Omaha attended the banquet of the Minnesota Commandery, Loyal Legion, at St. Paul.

The Missouri Republican revives an almost forgotten case by propounding the conundrum: "How long is it since anybody heard of Capt. Howgate?"

GENERAL C. C. TOMPKINS, U. S. A., of Governor's Island, registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., on Monday on his way South on a short business trip.

GENERAL H. L. ABBOT, U. S. A., Corps of Engineers, has assumed charge of the office and public property which was in charge of the late General Q. A. Gillmore.

CAPTAIN GORDON WINSLOW, 8th U. S. Infantry, who has been on leave for some weeks past from Fort Robinson, Neb., has had it extended until further orders to await retirement.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN POPE, U. S. A., of St. Louis, on account of the illness of Mrs. Pope was unable to go to Cincinnati to attend the annual banquet of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

The engagement of Miss Lucille Wilkinson, of St. Louis, to Lieut. W. H. Johnston, 16th U. S. Inf., of Fort Concho, is announced. Lieut. Johnston is the son of Col. W. H. Johnston, Chief Paymaster, Dept. of Dakota.

CAPTAIN J. O. SKINNER, U. S. A., post surgeon, Fort Ontario, N. Y., will visit West Point early in June as one of the Medical Board designated to examine as to the physical qualifications of the graduating class, etc.

The London Spectator says of General Grant's "Memoirs" that they are "the true image of a man in whom the purely personal pleasure of success in battle was reduced to nothing and who was genuinely sorry at having to take his enemy's sword."

GENERAL AUGUST V. KAUTZ, U. S. A., says the *Leavenworth Times*, the famous cavalry leader of the War, has struck it rich in the Northwest. In 1880 he bought lots in Tacoma for \$25 each for which he was recently offered, and refused, \$2,000 apiece.

FORT BARRANCAS, Fla., is, we note, by orders of this week, soon to have the band of the 2d U. S. Artillery as part of the garrison, a fact which the present regimental commander, Col. L. L. Langdon, and his officers and others at Barrancas and vicinity will doubtless highly appreciate.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, says a Chicago despatch of May 7, has arrived, presumably to confer with Gen. Crook, who, May 6, took charge of the Division of the Missouri. He was asked: "How about the President?" "Tut, tut; I am the General of the Army, not a politician. If you want to talk politics you should go to a politician. I know nothing about it."

COLONEL EDMUND RICE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Rice, who have been spending a few months in the South of France for the Colonel's health, are en route home. The many friends of this gallant officer will be glad to learn that he is much improved in health. He has been for years past a martyr to neuralgia trouble induced by the terrific wounds which he received at Gettysburg.—*Cinn. Gazette*.

The marriage of Miss Tilford to Lieut. Cameron, of the 7th Cavalry, will take place at Fort Meade, the home of Col. and Mrs. Tilford, the latter part of May, the early movement of the troops having hastened the event by several weeks. Many guests are expected from a distance. The affair promises to be one of unusual éclat from the prominence of both parties. Lieut. Cameron leaves Fort Riley early next week for Fort Meade on a two months' leave.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., says a Washington despatch, while at the Mexican Legation ball last week, stood talking with one of the brightest women in Washington society. The latter struck the chief of the Signal Bureau with her fan playfully upon the arm and exclaimed with a pretty blush: "Speaking about the weather, General, answer me this: If thirty-two above zero is the freezing point, what, pray, is the squeezing point?" Gen. Greely, who is one of the most modest men living, replied with some embarrassment that he did not know, and then he added, "Do you?" "Why, certainly," the pretty woman replied. "It's two in the shade, of course."

The Kansas City Times says: "It is more than probable that President Cleveland will not nominate Alfred Hedberg to be a captain in the Army for some time, if at all. It will be remembered that a similar bill authorizing the President to nominate Hedberg to the Army with the rank of captain passed at a former session, but failed to become a law, Congress adjourning within a day or two after its passage and the President failing to sign it. In this instance, as the nomination is entirely optional with the President, he concluded perhaps to sign the bill and then take his own time in sending the name to the Senate. As Jouett, whose bill restoring him was signed at the same time, and he having already been nominated, it would seem that the President is not anxious to send Hedberg's name to the Senate."

CAPTAIN H. H. HUMPHREY, 15th U. S. Inf., is a recent guest at the Ryan, St. Paul.

SURGEON W. S. TREMAINE, U. S. A., who has been on sick leave for a long time past is at Los Angeles, Cal.

The Secretary of War returned to Washington May 7, from a visit of a week to his home in Salem, Mass.

LIEUTENANT W. F. MARTIN, 25th U. S. Inf., of Fort Snelling, is on a short visit to his home at Xenia, Ohio.

MAJOR ASA B. CAREY, Paymaster, U. S. A., was expected East this week from the Pacific Coast on a four months' leave.

LIEUTENANT THOS. G. TOWNSEND, 6th U. S. Inf., visited New York City this week, registering at the Park Avenue Hotel.

The Chinese Government has decided to erect monuments to Gen. Gordon on the scenes of his victories over the Taiping rebels.

GENERAL H. B. CLITZ, U. S. A., retired, of Detroit, has been elected Commander of the Michigan Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

COLONEL E. J. STRANG, U. S. A., retired, has returned from New Orleans and is now at Iselin, N. J., where he will remain during the summer and autumn.

GENERAL PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, U. S. A., retired, who has been seriously ill at the Providence Hospital, Washington, is reported to be out of immediate danger.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. S. RICHE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is engaged to Miss Annie Weir, daughter of the late Captain Gullian Verplanck Weir, 5th U. S. Artillery, and granddaughter of Prof. R. W. Weir, U. S. A., retired.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN MENDENHALL, 4th U. S. Art., is now the senior of his grade in the artillery and, no casualty intervening, will attain the colonelcy of the 1st Artillery in January next, when Col. J. C. Tidball retires for age.

It is reported from Washington that Gen. Jas. W. Ewing, Disbursing Clerk of the Department of Justice, has been found short in his accounts to the extent of \$3,000 or \$9,000. Over \$5,000 of the money said to be unaccounted for belongs to the accounts for 1882, 1883 and 1884. Gen. Ewing is bonded in the sum of \$10,000, and Representative Nathan Goff, Jr., of West Virginia, is one of his sureties.

Mrs. L. DE WOLF, in the *Watertown Times* of May 1, returns heartfelt thanks to Captains E. G. Gilbreath and L. A. Matile, 11th U. S. Inf., and their companies, Sackett's Harbor, "who, on the night of the recent fire, when her home was so imperilled, rendered such efficient aid that it and its contents were saved from destruction, although there were but a few inches between it and the burning building."

It is to be regretted that at the recent banquet given to Major General Crook no invitation was extended to the eight officers belonging to General Crook's headquarters. Many of those have been intimately associated with the General since in the Department, while others have served with him for years in his Indian campaigns. To such officers a pleasure was lost of seeing their chief honored as he was by the citizens of Omaha.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2540) for the relief of Edward L. Keyes, report that "a bill for the relief of Lieut. Keyes was before your committee at the first session of the 48th Congress, and it was adversely reported at that time for reasons stated in the accompanying report, which the committee adopt as a part of this report. No new evidence having been filed in support of the bill introduced at this session, your committee are compelled to again report the bill back adversely and recommend its indefinite postponement."

MAY 5 being the first anniversary of the Guilford (N. C.) Battle Ground Company, which was organized for the patriotic purpose of preserving and adorning the grounds on and over which the battle of Guilford Court House was fought and for the purpose of erecting thereon monuments and other memorials to commemorate the heroic deeds of the American patriots who participated in the battle, was thought to be a proper day on which to celebrate the battle this year. Hereafter, however, the 15th of March, the anniversary of the battle, will be celebrated with suitable ceremonies.

COL. H. M. LAZELLE, of the War Records Office, last week wrote to the Washington Post, enclosing the correspondence of Congressman C. H. Grosvenor with the Public Printer, showing that Mr. Grosvenor was mistaken in denying that he received some advance sheets of Vol. 20 of the *Rebellion Records*. In a letter dated March 5 he asked for the bound or unbound volume, and in two previous letters, dated Feb. 15 and 16, asked for proofs of so much of the volume as was then completed. The Public Printer has stated that the requests contained in Mr. Grosvenor's letters were in each case complied with.

R. E. LEE writes to the Baltimore Sun, from "Romance, West Point, Va.," April 9, describing a pair of golden spurs given to him by his mother after the death of his father, Gen. Lee. He says: "I recall that they were sent to him through the lines 'by blockade' about the third year of the war. I had always understood that they were sent by the 'ladies of Prince George's County, Md.' but I see by the inscription, 'Friends and Admirers.' They are very handsome, solid gold, medium size, and of the military type. The inscription on the inside of each spur is as follows: 'Stimulus dedit Virtus. Presented to Gen. Robt. E. Lee by His Friends and Admirers of P. G. Co., Md.' The abbreviations are necessary on account of the space on the spurs. The rowels are of steel and the leathers good morocco, and the spurs are for service and not entirely for show." The spurs cost \$300, and were prepared for presentation to Gen. Lee when he was expected to cross the Potomac into Prince George's County, Md., on his march to Pennsylvania in 1864, and were afterwards sent to him across the lines.

CAPTAIN E. M. COATES, 4th Inf., on leave from Fort Sherman is at San Francisco, Cal.

CAPTAIN W. R. MAIZE, 20th Infantry, on sick leave, has left Kittanning, Pa., for San Diego, Cal.

COL. C. L. BEST, U.S.A., retired, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York city, on Thursday.

CAPTAIN ERIC BERGLAND, Corps of Engineers, will go abroad in June to remain until September.

FIRST LIEUTENANT J. CARLAND, 6th Inf., on leave from Fort Leavenworth, is at 428 W. Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

2d LIEUTENANT G. W. McIVER, 7th Infantry, on leave from Fort Laramie, Wyo., is visiting at Oaks, North Carolina.

LIEUTENANT THOS. J. CLAY, U. S. A., of Gen. Miles's staff, will spend the summer on leave for the benefit of his health.

CAPTAIN O. W. POLLOCK, 23d U. S. Infantry, and family, of Fort Porter, N. Y., will sail for Europe the latter part of June to spend several months abroad.

1st LIEUT. A. L. WAGNER, 6th Inf., has left Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., for a European trip. His address for the next three months will be Berlin, Prussia.

FIRST LIEUTENANT L. W. COOKE, 3d Inf., has rejoined his company at Fort Custer, Mont., after a few days absence, having surrendered the six months' leave granted him.

SENATOR JONES, of Arkansas, at his own request, has been relieved from serving on the West Point Board of Visitors, and Senator Reagan, of Texas, has been appointed in his stead.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Canteen to be held at Mazzetti's on Saturday evening, May 12, at 6 o'clock, Gen. Molinoux will speak on "Some Mishaps in the Volunteer Service."

LIEUTENANT W. A. NICHOLS, 23d U. S. Infantry, on sick leave for some time past from Fort Brady, Mich., has been ordered to duty at the Military Prison, a fact which will not be unpleasing to his relatives at Fort Leavenworth.

ADJUT. GEN. DRUM resumed his official cares on Monday after a week's absence, visiting a sick friend in New York City. Gen. Drum still resides at his country place, about seven miles north of Washington, and is as enthusiastic as ever over the advantages and pleasures of country life.

One result of the political interference with the Jeffersonville Quartermaster's depot it is expected will be the closing up of the branch office at Louisville. It is also expected that the Secretary of War will approve the request of Lt. Col. Hodges to be relieved from charge of the depot. The papers are now before the Secretary of War.

"MEXICO BILL OF THE RIO GRANDE," was an entry recently made on the register of a Cleveland hotel. The writer, Byron de Winton, of Montana, is a graduate of Heidelberg University. He is a native of Montana, and after leaving Germany became a U. S. scout under Gen. Custer. He is a good representative of the educated and successful frontiersman.

The following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: 2d Lieut. J. B. Bellinger, 5th Cav.; Capt. W. C. Manning, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Beall, 2d Cav.; Maj. T. C. Tupper, 6th Cav.; Capt. Geo. F. Chase, 3d Cav.; Capt. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav.; Brig. Gen. M. D. Hardin, Ret.; 2d Lieut. Henry D. Styer, 21st Inf.; Maj. R. S. Vickery, Med. Dept.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, accompanied by Gen. C. C. Tompkins, U. S. A., arrived at Newport, Ky., May 9, and went to the barracks where the party was welcomed by Major E. C. Bainbridge, 3d Art., the post commandant. The object of the visit is to consider the plans and lay out the grounds for the new barracks to be constructed this summer on a beautiful spot back of Newport, overlooking the river.

At York, Pa., on Monday, Elmer S. Reisinger was pronounced insane by a commission. It may be remembered that on Friday, March 9, he walked up to Dr. Staley in the G. A. R. rooms, and after shaking hands with him, placed a revolver within a few inches of Staley's head and fired. The wound, although serious, did not prove fatal. Reisinger was admitted to the Naval Academy, but was sent home on a newly discovered physical defect. This is supposed to have preyed upon his mind to such an extent as to weaken his intellect. He has been committed to the insane Asylum at Harrisburg.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U.S.A., who assumed command of the Division of the Missouri, was soon after his arrival in Chicago called upon at his hotel (the Leland) by the ever vigilant reporters. The *Inter Ocean* says: "The General's appearance is quite familiar to the public, with his short-cropped sandy hair, always standing on end, and his large sandy beard, parted in the centre, towered over by a long and thin mustache. He has changed but little in ten years, looking as hale, hearty and young as he did a decade ago. He is the picture of an American soldier, a man in whom humanity appears, untempered by the foibles of fashion or the art of aristocratic airiness. He is a simple man and a humane man, although his profession is war; but as he practices it, war is simply the prospective means of preserving peace. Upon the subject of politics he is quoted as saying: 'I have nothing to do with politics. An army officer ought to be above all that. He should keep his opinions to himself, for he may be called upon to take action that would interfere with his expressed views. I believe in doing my duty to the Government, without political friendship, favor or affection.'"

THE *Vancouver Independent* of May 2 says:

Capt. J. E. Quentin, 14th Inf., is still on the sick list. A party of Boston tourists visited Thursday and were the guests of Major Leo. Capt. C. B. Western, 14th Inf., recently returned from sick leave, is not yet fit for duty. Major G. M. Downey, recently retired, can be found in Denver, where he will make his permanent residence. Capt. S. McCombie, 14th Inf., who has leave, and expects to go East, is detained on Court-martial duty, but will probably start next week.

Mr. JOHN TWEEDALE has been relieved, at his own request, from his duties as chief clerk of the War Department, in order that he may give his entire time and attention to the work of formulating a new system of keeping accounts for the Department. Mr. Tweedale is chairman of the board having this work in charge. Secretary Endicott has assigned Mr. Samuel Hodgkins, chief of the Record Division, as acting chief clerk.

P. A. ENGINEER J. L. HANNUM, U. S. N., of the Norfolk Navy-yard, visited Philadelphia this week.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES MURE, British Navy, sailed from New York this week on the *Arizona* for Liverpool.

COMMODORE JOHN G. WALKER and Commander J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N., were guests at the Brevoort House, New York City.

The engagement is announced of Ensign Spencer S. Wood, U. S. N., to Miss Charlotte E. Beranigham, daughter of Mr. John Bermingham.

SENATOR WILSON has introduced a bill to pension Mrs. N. H. Lambdin, widow of the late Nicholas Lambdin, Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy. Mrs. Lambdin is a Baltimore lady.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WM. C. WHITNEY, Senators Don Cameron, W. B. Allison and M. C. Butler, with a party of ladies, arrived at Luray Inn May 7, for a couple of days' visit to the cavern.

PAY DIRECTOR JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM, U. S. N., and wife have returned to Washington. Mrs. Cunningham has entirely recovered from her serious indisposition and returned much benefited in health.

MISS ROSALIE LYNCH BLEECKER, a daughter of the late Chaplain John V. B. Bleeker, U. S. Navy, was married at Washington, D. C., April 25, to Mr. George W. Salter.

The following officers registered at the Navy Department the past week: Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Converse, Medical Inspr. N. L. Bates, Comdr. Charles O'Neil, Lieut. P. Henderson, Ensign J. S. Jayne, Lieut. Wm. W. Kimball, Lieut. F. H. Tyler.

REAR ADMIRAL LUCAS and the officers of the fleet had quite an ovation in Mobile. Their visit to New Orleans, says a correspondent, will doubtless create a much-needed buoyancy in social circles, which now seem to be in a state of positive depression. The fleet's band of Italian musicians—considered particularly fine—will doubtless prove a source of delight.

MISS LILY UBERROTH, of Tacony, Pa., sister of Lt. Uberroth, of the Revenue Marine Service, has brought suit against Thos. D. Hooper, of New Bedford, stock broker, for breach of promise of marriage, claiming \$15,000 damages. Mr. Hooper's fast horse, carriages, harness and bank account are attached. The horse was entered for a race at Evergreen Park, and Mr. Hooper bonded the animal, who trotted in the race, but won nothing.

The Board of Naval Examiners for promotion of line officers has completed its records in all the cases before it with the exception of that of Lieut. Frederick H. Tyler. The records in the cases of Lieutenants (J. G.) Frank J. Milligan and Ensign Philip V. Lansdale were submitted to the President early in the present week, and that of Lieut. Comdr. John K. Winn was sent to the White House on May 11. Favorable action will be taken in the case of this latter officer, the opposition to his promotion having failed of success at the Navy Department.

MR. J. W. MILLER, late U. S. Navy, is now General Manager N. Y., Providence and Boston R. Rd. Co., which has just leased the Providence and Worcester R. Rd. and incorporated it with its system. Mr. Miller, with a party of railroad officials, went over the newly acquired road last week in a special train to inspect its condition. The Providence road practically operates the Providence and Stonington freight and passenger lines to New York with the steamers *Connecticut*, *Rhode Island*, *Massachusetts*, *Narragansett* and *Stonington*, with a large fleet of freight boats, besides the Wickford branch railroad and connecting steamboat between Wickford and Newport.

CAPTAIN HOWARD PATTERSON has the promise of the assistance of Secretary Whitney and Representative Whitthorne in his endeavor to secure authority from Congress to borrow a naval vessel for the summer instruction of the yachtsmen of New York in the duties of a naval reserve. Capt. Patterson is reported as saying that he will draft a bill at once covering all the necessary points, and forward it to Senator Whitthorne without delay. If he succeeds in securing a vessel he will fit her out at once at his own expense, and he hoped to have her in commission early in June. Capt. Patterson was entertained at dinner by R. L. Belknap and a number of his yachtsmen friends at the Union League Club Monday night, after his return from a visit to Washington.

LIEUTENANT M. E. HALL, U. S. N., has been experimenting with an auto-mobile torpedo, invented by himself, at the Torpedo Station in Newport, R. I. The torpedo, which is made of aluminum brass, presents some novel features. The diving rudder with the intricate mechanism, common in fish torpedoes is done away with. The flask containing the motive power occupies eight feet of the length of the torpedo, which is twelve feet long. The engine employed, owing to the novel way of mounting it and its automatic character, utilizes the full expansive force of the compressed air. In the runs that have been made the torpedo developed high speed, although only one-third of the maximum pressure was carried, and the diving device has answered its purpose.

The Naval Retiring Boards which were organized by Secretary Whitney the latter part of April, have about completed the examination of those officers ordered before them, and the records are now before the J.-A. General. The cases so far passed upon comprise the following: Capt. George H. Perkins, Chaplain George A. Crawford, Lieut. Comdr. Socraes Hubbard, Paymr. Charles D. Mansfield, Passed Asst. Engr. John C. Kafer, Lieut. D. D. Y. Stuart, Ensign James B. Cahoon, Boatswain Wm. H. Frary,

Boatswain John A. Briscoe. It is understood that the Board did not recommend Capt. Perkins for retirement. He has been waiting orders since August 31, 1886. Capt. Perkins was born Oct. 26, 1835. Chaplain Crawford will probably be retired as he has been on sick leave since Oct. 5, 1884. He was born April 29, 1849. Lt.-Comdr. Hubbard was before a retiring board something less than a year since and was granted an extended leave in which to recover his health; but it is believed that he is permanently incapacitated, and will probably be retired. Lieut.-Comdr. Hubbard was born March 18, 1844. Paymr. Mansfield has just finished settling accounts from the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*. He was born Aug. 26, 1834. Passed Asst. Engr. Kafer will be retired, his disability being one of long standing and incurable. Mr. Kafer's last active duty of any moment was at the Navy Department, from which he was detached and placed on waiting orders in August of last year. Mr. Kafer was born Dec. 27, 1842. Lieut. Stuart was but recently detached from the *Enterprise*. It is the impression at the Navy Department that he will be retired, but nothing certain is known in the matter. Lieut. Stuart was born Sept. 15, 1847. Ensign Cahoon has recently served on the *Dolphin* but was detached from that vessel and granted sick leave. He was born Dec. 22, 1856. Boatswain Frary has been off duty since Nov. 15, 1886, and was born June 22, 1846. Boatswain John A. Briscoe has been waiting orders for some six months. He was born Aug. 24, 1834.

RECENT DEATHS.

DR. EDWARD S. DUNSTER, A. M., M. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children and clinical gynecology in the University of Michigan, who died May 3 at Ann Arbor, Mich., was appointed assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, Aug. 5, 1861, and resigned Feb. 1, 1866. For his faithful and meritorious services during the war he received the brevet of major. From 1866 to 1871 he was editor of the *New York Medical Journal*, was one of the attending physicians at Bellevue Hospital, and was in active practice in New York City. From 1869 to 1871 he was also the professor of obstetrics in the University of Vermont, and after he was appointed to his chair in Michigan University in 1873 he continued for a year his instruction in the Long Island College Hospital.

CAPTAIN EDWARD G. FURBER, who died near Annapolis, Md., May 6, was a graduate of the Naval Academy; appointed Acting Midshipman, Oct. 2, 1854, Midshipman in 1858, and resigned in 1860. In January, 1862, he was appointed Mate and soon afterwards promoted Acting Master, and after serving with credit during the war he was honorably discharged, Jan. 21, 1866.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

THE com. off. Fort Barrancas, Fla., has been directed to send Geronimo and the other Indian prisoners now at Fort Pickens, to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and certain Indian youths to Carlisle, Pa., to Capt. R. H. Pratt, 10th Cav., in charge of the Indian School.

FRANCO-AMERICAN CITIZENS.

THE Secretary of State in compliance with a Senate resolution, has transmitted to the Senate copies of a correspondence which has been in progress several years between representatives of this Government and the French authorities respecting the enforced military service required by France of naturalized American citizens of French birth or American born citizens of French parentage who may venture to visit France and be discovered there by the authorities. The French Ministers set forth that under French principles citizenship is conferred by parentage and not by place of birth, and that expatriation of the French citizen requires the consent of the French Government. While the Government of the United States holds that the decree of naturalization granted by it to a French citizen is not open to impeachment by the French Government, either in its executive or its judicial branch, and that, if it is alleged to have been improvidently issued the remedy is by application to the Department of State. "You will further say," writes the Secretary, "that if the subjection to forced military service of the citizens whose cases you report is based upon an assumption that they are not citizens of the United States, this Department asks for their immediate release and for a proper compensation for the losses which they have received by such detention. It cannot be admitted that American citizens, not charged with any crime, should be detained under arrest for even a single day after their proofs of citizenship have been presented. In cases like this the United States never admit the propriety of submitting to the ordinary delays of judicial action."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT BARRACKS, KY.

LIEUT. GENERAL SHERIDAN arrived at the Barracks May 7, for the purpose of locating the buildings on the site for the new Government Barracks in the Highlands, overlooking the Ohio River, the erection of which will commence shortly. The General was accompanied by Gen. Tompkins and Col. Hunt, and was entertained by Major Bainbridge and Col. Tiernon. He only remained for a few hours and then left for Chicago.

Phil has grown grayer and unmistakably stouter; his closely cropped hair is white, and against the ruddy color of the scalp it shines brightly. The long mustache that droops down his cheeks from both sides of his firm-lined mouth is gray, and the Napoleon that falls from his underlip to caress the carmine dimple in his chin, is whiter than his mustache; his eyebrows and his eyes still retain the color of youth, but in every other facial way General Sheridan exhibits the whiteening effect of the years.

A despatch says the new post will be called Fort Hancock, but as there is already a military post in Texas of that name, the story is doubtful. So is the statement that two regiments will be stationed there.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The Senate Naval Committee at its meeting May 9th adopted favorable reports on the bill, S. 2487, to transfer the control of the coast survey from the Treasury to the Navy Department; and on S. Res. 8, appointing a commission to select a site for a naval station on the Pacific slope.

Senator Chandler has introduced an amendment to be proposed to the Army Appropriation bill relieving Lieut. Col. R. N. Batchelder, Deputy Qm. Gen., from the suspension by the Treasury officials of the two vouchers for horses purchased for ex-Secretary Lincoln, in amount \$1,350.

Favorable action was taken May 10 by the Senate Military Committee on bills S. 2265, giving to acting assistant surgeons of the Army the same pay and allowances as 2d lieutenants mounted; S. Res. 56, permitting officers of the Regular Army to wear badges or insignias of the Grand Army, Loyal Legion, Order of Cincinnati and Aztec Association; S. 2115, for settlement of Nevada war claims. An adverse report was made on the bill to pay Col. H. Clay Wood, Asst. Adjt.-General, for extraordinary expenses for transportation of baggage paid by him during the War.

The following joint resolution was introduced by Senator Call on Tuesday:

Resolved, That \$100,000, to be immediately available, is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in preventing and extirpating the yellow fever in the United States and in disinfecting and destroying clothing, bedding, furniture and wooden houses when it shall be necessary to prevent infection and contagion. *Provided*, That any exercise of power under this act in the interior of a State shall be done under the authority of the laws of the State and of the officers of the State properly charged with such duty.

The bill to restore Capt. Wm. C. Spencer to the Army was favorably reported from the House Military Committee May 8th.

The Army Appropriation Bill remains in *status quo*. The House Military Committee is still waiting for the views of the War Department regarding an appropriation for Zalinski's dynamite gun, and until the information has been received no further steps will be taken toward reporting the bill to the House, as this is the only question awaiting decision. At the War Department it is learned that the Chief of Ordnance and the Chief of Engineers have made reports on the subject, and that the papers are now in the hands of the Secretary of War. It is believed that he will recommend an appropriation of about \$200,000 for the purpose.

The House Military Committee has made a favorable report on a bill to pay to the widow of Charles S. Tripler, late surgeon, U. S. Army, \$10,000 as royalty on Tripler's manual of "Recruiting and the Inspection of Recruits."

The Secretary of War has submitted an estimate of \$10,000 to Congress for the necessary shafting, fixtures, etc., for the new milling shop at the National Armory.

H. Res. 162, appropriates \$50,000 for the erection of an equestrian or other statue to the memory of the late Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock in the city of Washington.

The House Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6661) to amend section 125, R. S., say in their report: "This feature of our colleges, of adding to the subjects upon which instruction is given that of military science and tactics and having such department presided over by an officer of the Army, is very rapidly growing in popularity, and is a source of great benefit to the youth of the land in attendance at such institutions of learning. And as the change in the section does not compel such increase of detail (from 40 to 50) but only provides it may be done in case the number of officers of the Army may be available for such detail, and in view of the large number of youth who can receive instruction in this way on a subject of so much importance to the whole people and practically without any increased expense to the Government, your committee recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendment, viz.: Strike out, in line 10, the word 'President,' leaving the section to read that such officer so detailed shall act as 'superintendent or professor' of such college."

The House bill for the presentation of a gold medal of the first class to Capt. Thomas Sampson, of New York City, for bravery in rescuing five boys from drowning—three in June, 1854, and two in June, 1856—was passed by the Senate May 3.

Representative S. S. Cox, of New York, presented in the House May 4 for appropriate reference a memorial from Generals Schofield and Slocum and other members of the Army of the Potomac, asking for an appropriation of \$25,000 to aid in meeting the expenses of the fraternal reunion of the survivors of the Army of the Potomac and the Armies of Northern Virginia, to be held on the battlefield of Gettysburg, in July next, to commemorate the 25th anniversary of that conflict.

We inadvertently stated last week that the Navy Department at the request of Chairman Herbert was preparing the Naval Appropriation bill. What Gen. Herbert requested and what the Navy Department is now preparing is a recast of the annual estimates from which Gen. Herbert, as chairman of the sub-committee, will draft the bill. The object of obtaining a new set of estimates is to enable the committee to frame a bill to meet the requirements of the Service under the new consolidation scheme. Gen. Herbert says he will not be able to decide until the revised estimates are in, whether or not it will be practicable to lump the appropriations, he is not sure but that it may be considered desirable to make the appropriations for the bureaus separately, as at present, for another year in order that the consolidation plan may have a longer time for trial.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has adopted a favorable report on the following substitute for other bills referred to the committee providing an outfit of clothing for apprentices:

That in order to encourage the enlistment of boys as apprentices in the U. S. Navy, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to furnish as a bounty to each of said apprentices, after his enlistment and when first received on board of a training ship, an outfit of clothing not to exceed in value the sum of \$45.

BILLS INTRODUCED—SENATE.

S. 2790, Stewart. Authorizing the President of

the United States to appoint Medical Inspector William B. Taylor a medical director on the retired list of the Navy.

S. 2882, Gray. To appoint Wm. F. Smith, late major general U. S. V., to the position of major general in the Army of the U. S., and to place him on the retired list of the Army as of that grade, the retired list being thereby increased in number to that extent.

S. 2869, Sherman. To appoint William Welsh to the position of captain in the Army of the United States, of the same grade and rank held by him at the time of his discharge from the Army on the reduction of the Army in January, 1871, and, in his discretion, to place him upon the retired list of the Army as of that grade, the retired list being hereby increased in number to that extent.

BILLS INTRODUCED—HOUSE.

H. R. 9747, Oates. To limit the time to six years within which suits may be brought against accounting officers and the sureties on their official bonds.

H. R. 9765, Laird. To reduce the cost of the military peace establishment and facilitate its expansion in time of war.

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be 1 regiment of engineer troops, 10 regiments of cavalry, 6 regiments of artillery, and 16 regiments of infantry: *Provided*, That the total of enlisted men of the Army authorized by existing laws be not exceeded.

Sec. 2. That the regiment of engineers shall consist of 10 companies, to be officered from the Corps of Engineers, with existing grades and pay of enlisted men, and organized as follows: *Provided*, That engineer officers serving with troops of their own shall be eligible to command, under the 123d Article of the Rules and Articles of War.

Sec. 3. That each regiment of cavalry shall consist of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 majors, 1 chaplain for each colored regiment, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 chief musician, 1 saddler-sergeant, 1 chief trumpeter, and 8 troops; each troop to consist of 1 1st captain, 1 2nd captain, 1 1st lieutenant, 1 2nd lieutenant, 1 1st sergeant, 5 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 trumpeters, 2 farriers and blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, and as many privates as the President may direct.

Sec. 4. That each regiment of artillery shall consist of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 chief musician, 2 principal musicians, and 10 batteries, 2 of which shall be designated, mounted, and equipped as light artillery, under a major, and shall constitute schools of light artillery instruction for their regiments. Each light battery shall consist of 1 1st captain, 1 2nd captain, 1 1st lieutenant, 1 2nd lieutenant, 1 1st sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 buglers, 4 artificers, 1 wagoner, and as many privates as the President may direct. Each foot battery shall consist of 1 1st captain, 1 2nd captain, 1 1st lieutenant, 1 2nd lieutenant, 1 1st sergeant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 buglers, 2 artificers, 1 wagoner, and as many privates as the President may direct. *Provided*, That the President may, from time to time, mount and equip as field artillery as many foot batteries as the exigencies of the Service may require.

Sec. 5. That each regiment of infantry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one chaplain for each colored regiment, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians, and three battalions of four companies each. Each company shall consist of one 1st captain, one 2d captain, one 1st lieutenant, one 2d lieutenant, one 1st sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, two artificers, one wagoner, and as many privates as the President may direct.

Sec. 6. That to facilitate the reorganization and reduction herein provided for, the authorized ordinary retired list be increased by 80, the original vacancies to be filled, first, by officers found incapacitated for active service; second, by those who may be retired for other reasons under existing laws; *Provided*, That of incapacitated officers, those highest in rank shall be first retired, and that field officers made surplus by consolidation under this act may be carried as supernumeraries of their arm until absorbed by casualties, or may be retired with their own consent as if incapacitated; *And provided further*, That for every two vacancies occurring in such supernumerary list of field officers there shall be one promotion; *Provided*, That the total number of officers be not thereby increased; *And provided further*, That surplus 2d lieutenants shall also be carried as supernumeraries of their arm, or on their own application be transferred to vacancies in their arms, subject to paragraph 63, Revised Regulations of the Army.

Sec. 7. That after the reorganization herein directed is completed, no officer shall be retired for age alone, except at his own request, and but one retirement in time of peace shall be made for every three vacancies that may occur on the retired list until said list is reduced below 300, which shall thereafter be its maximum limit.

Sec. 8. That the yearly pay of a 1st captain shall be: Mounted, \$2,300; not mounted, \$2,000; that of a 2d captain, as now provided for captains; that of a 2d lieutenant, mounted, \$1,300; not mounted, \$1,200; that of regimental adjutants and quartermasters shall not, in time of peace, be extra officers, but shall be selected from the 2d captains and receive mounted pay, but no additional pay as staff officers; *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall affect the pay of any officer on the retired list at the date of its passage, and that sections 1261 and 1274, Revised Statutes, be amended in conformity therewith.

Sec. 9. That the new establishment be formed and completed from the existing one by seniority promotion in each arm, according to the official lists of lineal rank of officers of cavalry, artillery and infantry, respectively, as they stand at the date of reorganization, with the necessary transfers of officers within their own arms, and of enlisted men, with their own consent if of different arms; *Provided*, That, after promotion, each arm shall be lineally as now established for field officers and captains; *And provided further*, That surplus non-commissioned staff, including chief and principal musicians, may, at their option, be honorably discharged or attached to regiments as supernumeraries, to fill vacancies. Surplus company, battery, and troop non-commissioned officers, and others holding grades or appointments shall in like manner be attached to fill vacancies.

Sec. 10. That on the war establishment each troop shall be increased to 180 enlisted men and constitute a squadron; each foot battery to 6 or 8 guns, and 150 to 200 enlisted men; each foot battery and company to 240 enlisted men, these numbers including a proper proportion of non-commissioned officers, and so forth, to be fixed by the War Department; that the retired list of non-commissioned officers shall be extra officers; that promotion up to the grade of 1st captain shall be regimental; that each squadron, battery and company shall have two first lieutenants by promotion of second lieutenants, and that these officers shall be permanent; and the President may appoint to each, not to exceed two second lieutenants, whose commissions shall expire at the close of the war. Vacancies occurring in the grade of first lieutenant shall be filled by selection from the second lieutenants of the regiment who have distinguished themselves by gallantry or merit, and thereupon these commissions shall become permanent; *Provided*, That at the close of the war the temporary officers shall be discharged; that no permanent officer be reduced in rank, and that as vacancies occur, second lieutenants be appointed until the peace organization be restored.

Sec. 11. That the Chief of Ordnance shall be ex-officio Director-General of Artillery, and charged, under the orders of the War Department, with its artillery administration, armament, and equipment; the supervision of the artillery school of application, and of the regimental artillery schools. His artillery staff shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War and detailed from the officers of artillery.

Sec. 12. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are so far hereby repealed.

THE BILL TO REORGANIZE THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I SEND you a few thoughts suggested by the "bill to promote the efficiency of the Naval Service," on page 798 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 28. It is quite evident that the framers of the bill have never felt the responsibility of command.

Sections 1 and 2. Why make the number of lieutenant commanders 25? Surely, five are enough on which to hang the rest.

Personally, I have no objection to a chaplain or any other staff officer being commissioned a commodore, etc., and so addressed; only the desire to be called what one is not, nor in fact can be, by any legislation, seems a little absurd.

Section 6. Why retain a line officer as Chief of Bureau of Navigation, when a "Commodore Professor, with rank of Rear Admiral," is available? I think with a little exertion the other two line chiefs might be eliminated. Why not give the chiefs of bureau the rank of vice-admiral?

Section 7 creates an executive officer who shall be next in rank to the Secretary of the Navy and chief of bureau and succeed to the command.

Section 8. Prohibits the executive officer, on board ship, being the next in rank to the commanding officer!!!!

Section 9. Is not without some good points. I was informed recently by Admiral Vignes that the flag mess in the French Navy (from whence came this idea) was to be immediately abandoned and different mess arrangements adopted.

The allowance of entertaining money to a flag or commanding officer looks pretty; but the necessity of accounting for its expenditure renders the proposition of no possible value.

EDW. E. POTTER, Captain, U. S. Navy.

In response to the invitation in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, I suggest to those having in charge the bill for Promoting the Efficiency of the Navy that it reduces the number of chaplains from 24, as allowed by present law, to 23. Probably this smaller number was taken from the last Naval Register. There were then two vacancies which have since been filled.

In my judgment, the corps should not number less than 24, as there is barely sufficient for the stations to which chaplains should be ordered. Each apprentice ship should have a chaplain, and I think, also, second rate cruisers as well as the flag ships. I heard one good friend of the chaplains' corps say several years ago, in reply to the suggestion that the number might be reduced, that that would be a great mistake, as 24 would really be not enough for the needs of the new Navy which he believed would soon be built. I trust you will provide for 8 chaplains of lieutenant grade instead of 6.

I am not able to make out from the proposed pay table what will be the pay of the officers in the various grades when the law takes effect. It does not seem to me to be clear whether they are to receive the increase which belongs to the different grades below.

The proposed bill should receive the united support of all officers. To me it seems the most satisfactory in all its features that has yet been offered.

DONALD McLAREN, Chaplain, U. S. N.

NAVY-YARD, NEW YORK, May 4, 1888.

THE STEELE BILL AN INJUSTICE!

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THERE is a reason for all things, though sometimes it is hard to detect it, as in a noticeable feature of the Steele bill. Here it is proposed to make a special exception, in the interest of a certain class of officers when they come to retire. Whether it is the cause or not, the effect of such a law would be to permit those officers who were cadets at West Point during the whole war, to finally retire with greater pay than any other officer of the same rank, who served in the field, in the face of the enemy, during the whole war, but in a volunteer regiment.

I do not believe that officers who would be the gainers by such a manifestly unjust discrimination would wish for this, or that it originated with these particular officers. In fact, I have heard more than one of them express a disapproval of it.

Personally I would not be affected by it; but there must be, somewhere,

A NIGGER IN THE WOOD PILE.

THE CASE OF WOLPER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THANKS for publishing my letter in regard to the case of Parshall. That it did good is evident, for G. C. M. O. 36, May 8, revokes the forfeiture of \$10, "the same being illegal."

Now permit me to refer to the case of Private Henry Wolper (Band), 16th Infantry, recently tried at Fort Bliss for desertion. General Stanley says: "The evidence shows that this man was so ignorant of the English language that he did not understand what was said at his trial, and was of so weak an intellect that he could not have comprehended what was being done even if he had understood what was being said."

Can such things be? How did the man get into the Service? Somebody must have blundered.

JUSTICE.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The officers for 1888-89 of the Maine Commandery are: Commander—Col. Charles B. Merrill; Senior Vice-Commander—Gen. John Marshall Brown; Junior Vice-Commander—Gen. Thomas W. Hyde; Recorder—Lieut. Edward M. Rand; Registrar—Col. Joseph W. Spaulding; Treasurer—Captain Thomas J. Little; Chancellor—Lieut. Charles W. Roberts; Chaplain—Chaplain Hiram A. Philbrook—all U. S. V.; Council—Maj. Sidney W. Thaxter, U. S. V.; Gen. Henry G. Thomas, U. S. A.; Maj. Henry S. Burrage, U. S. V.; 1st Lt. Charles O. Hunt, and Major Wm. R. Lapham, U. S. V.

The annual meeting of the California Commandery was held May 8, when the following ticket for officers for the ensuing year was ballot-d for: Commander—Lieut. Colonel Alexander Gilchrist Hawes, U. S. V.; Senior Vice-Commander—Major William Over Gould, U. S. V.; Junior Vice-Commander—Gen. Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A.; Recorder—Bvt. Lieut. Col. William Henwick Smedberg, U. S. A.; Registrar—Capt. James Winfield Staples, U. S. V.; Treasurer—Capt. Charles Mason Kinne, U. S. V.; Chancellor—1st Lieut. Edward Carlson, U. S. V.; Chaplain—Post Chaplain Winfield Scott, U. S. A.; Council—Gen. Edward Sellig Salomon, U. S. V.; Chief Engineer—Montgomery Fletcher, U. S. N.; Commander—Gen. Eugene Belknap, U. S. N.; Capt. Edward Tracy Allen, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Lerah Putnam Clark, U. S. V.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE RICHMOND'S CRUISE.

The flagship steamed away from the Navy-yard at New York at 12 o'clock of Jan. 30, and made the run from New York in 10 days, and with the exception of a snowstorm off the Delaware capes and the usual nasty weather off Hatteras we reached St. Thomas without having encountered any serious storms. The day before we got into port, Jan. 29, we cast aside our heavy blue uniforms and donned our summer clothing, which change we found gratifying to our comfort. When we came to anchor, about 8.30 of the morning of Jan. 30, we fired a salute to the Danish flag. This island still belongs to Denmark, but notwithstanding this it is settled more largely with the English than with any other nationality. The *Ossipee* had already been in port several days when we arrived there.

We left St. Thomas on Feb. 6, and the next day ran into the harbor at Basseterre, on the island of St. Kitts, or as it is sometimes called St. Christopher. We did not anchor here, but sent a mail on shore.

Lying to the south of St. Kitts is the Isle of Nevis, where Admiral Lord Nelson found his beautiful wife.

On the same day we were heading for Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, which port we made the next evening. We went on shore and paid a visit to the sugar factory there, said to be the largest in the world. We next went down to the water's edge, where there was erected a heavy crane and cradle, strong enough to lift and support 60,000 kilograms, or about 132,000 pounds. The cradle is so arranged that heavy boats can run into it; then a steam engine hoists the load, crane, boat and all, up out of the water, in three or four minutes; when clear of the water, a man goes on the platform and weighs the load. Then, knowing the weight of the boat, the weight of the sugar cane is easily ascertained, even to a pound. I especially speak of this crane, as it seems to me that it would be an excellent way of lifting, weighing and repairing torpedo boats.

We found that the *Dolphin* had been in at this port, but had left at 4 o'clock of the day before our arrival. She had been detached from the North Atlantic squadron and ordered to the Pacific. Small-pox had driven her away from Havana, consequently she had to be quarantined when she reached St. Kitts. She did not remain here any length of time, but sailed almost immediately for Brazil. Martinique was on our cruise programme, but owing to small-pox there we did not stop, but went on to Barbadoes.

We arrived there Feb. 12 and found the whole British squadron at anchor, but the ships all went out early the next morning. They went to Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, where they remained until the 23d. We followed them very soon.

On Feb. 17, there being no wind, we drifted away from Barbadoes. When we were some distance out at sea, we sighted the *Ossipee* steaming in towards us and bound for Barbadoes. We signalled our names to each other, but kept on our separate courses. Only a light breeze had sprung up, and after keeping sail for two days orders were given to get up steam. Then steaming through "The Dragon," as the northern entrance to the Gulf of Para is called, and without going into Port-of-Spain, where the English squadron had already been at anchor for several days, we ran down the gulf about 25 miles to Pitch Lake, and cast anchor. Here we stayed a short time, and then went on to Port-of-Spain.

As we were anchored in a land-locked bay, with no sea breeze, the weather was oppressively hot, and we were glad to set sail for Port-of-Spain, into which port we ran Sunday morning, Feb. 19. Here we stayed until the following Wednesday. The social ball was kept rolling during our stay here to such an extent that almost every hour of the day was filled with engagements for dinners, receptions, tennis parties, etc. The exchange of hospitalities between the two squadrons and the prominent people of Port-of-Spain was entered into with no lack of appreciation by all who participated in them.

On Washington's birthday we dressed ship, and the English squadron followed our example and at noon we fired salutes, and later on in the day an English officer came off to our ship and proposed a boat race. This proposition was received with enthusiasm by our men. The English officer sent a boat, especially built for racing, with spoon oars and all of the necessary facilities for making a success of racing, including a thoroughly drilled crew of men. We took an ordinary whale boat and a crew of men who were not particularly skilled in the art of boat racing. The result was that we were beaten. Not satisfied with this race, however, our men insisted on having a cutter race. This arrangement was carried out to their entire satisfaction, as they retrieved their lost reputation as oarsmen.

We got into La Quayra, Venezuela, at 4 o'clock P. M., Feb. 26, where we found a generous mail awaiting us.

The city of La Quayra is situated at the foot of a mountain 4,000 feet high. We were anchored not far from the shore, with this mountain rising up before us. It was imposing in its grandeur. There is a fort built on one side of the mountain and beyond we could see the winding road, leading to Caracas, the capital.

Caracas is situated 3,000 feet above the sea. There is a railroad to the capital. Our meals, during our stay here, were almost perfect, as there were all kinds of fresh fish, spring chickens, fruits and vegetables. Of the fruits, the aqua carte (alligator pear) is the most refreshing.

We got under way from the harbor at La Quayra, bound for Curacao, March 1. As there was a good breeze and as we had only 40 tons of coal on board, we got under sail alone. There is a heavy swell setting in right on the shore. The water where we anchored was 19 fathoms deep, and had not the steam capstan in handling the anchor been a little darling there might have been danger of our going aground. However, the crew pumped lively and made sail in a short time. We swung off and made a pretty manoeuvre of it. We ran out, making about 7 knots an hour. During the night we had several little squalls. In the morning we sighted land ahead, Little Curacao. We got into port about 5 o'clock that evening. This port is one of the most beautiful I have

ever seen. We entered the canal, as the channel is called, and steamed up its whole length, about two thirds of a mile. One could throw a stone from the ship's side to either shore, but there are 75 feet of water the whole length of the canal. Suddenly it opens into a lovely lake, 2 or 3 miles in circumference. Into this we steamed and cast anchor. There is always a delicious breeze blowing, which makes this place simply delightful. We were in what is called the Dutch West Indies. There was a man of war at anchor, the *Queen Emma*. Here we coaled ship, and as we took on board over 200 tons, it kept us there several days. We were detained an additional time, as there were only a few coal lighters to be had, and the *Queen Emma* had ordered them for the next Monday, of course we had to stay until she had finished with them. By the cruise programme, we should have left for Cartagena March 1. However, we devoted our time to target practice, while we were waiting to coal ship. The Dutch naval officers gave us a very nice dinner while we were there, and we returned the courtesy by inviting them to breakfast at 12 o'clock, March 7. They have a regulation which seems very queer to us. Every afternoon the officers and crew "lur in" and sleep for about two hours. During that time they will receive no one. Just fancy a crew of a man of war going to bed in the middle of the day. Does it not seem queer?

Steaming down to the entrance of the bay or lagoon on which Cartagena is situated, we sighted land March 13. Just before entering the harbor a signal was made us on the city signal station. "Buoys are out of place," and next "bar has shifted." Then began a series of troubles. Our wheel ropes broke, and in the midst of this excitement, a man fell overboard. We let go a buoy, which he caught. We worked hard with the engines and set the headsail, and finally the ship came out of her trouble all right. The shore is an odd one. There are five fathoms of water within ten yards of a nice sand beach.

The next morning, March 14, we went up to Cartagena and anchored.

Some of us went on shore and walked around the city on top of the city wall.

The 16th of March found us at Aspinwall. On account of the unhealthy condition of the place we did not remain long.

After a three days' trip we arrived at Greytown, Nicaragua, March 22. We tried to sail up, but had to steam about half of the way. Greytown is to be the eastern terminus of the Nicaragua Canal. The harbor, which many years ago was a fine one, is so closed up by sandbars, which are constantly forming and shifting, almost daily, that the port has lost nearly all of its commerce.

The removal or channeling through these bars is one of the difficult problems which the Nicaragua Canal Company has to solve. If, however, the Nicaragua Canal is finished, and good harbors are made at both ends, as of course there must be, then, not only Greytown, but New Orleans, Key West, Mobile and all of our Gulf cities will spring up. In 1855 there were usually four or five large frigates at anchor here. Before the Panama Railroad was finished this was one of the routes to California. At that time Vanderbilt ran a line of steamers to Greytown from the United States. So soon as the Panama Railroad was completed this route lost in importance, and soon after the line of steamers was withdrawn.

The bar across the mouth of the harbor is very dangerous and a great many lives have been lost in trying to cross to and from ships.

There was some talk of going up to the San Juan River—which forms part of the proposed canal prism—in the Admiral's steam barge, but the idea was given up. We left Greytown, March 23, making a poor run for two days, on account of "bucking into a strong wind and sea," and being on the lookout for shoals and reefs; but finally, March 29, we got to Key West without any accidents. The Admiral's birthday occurred on the 25th of the month, and the evening before the officers of our mess gave him a dinner. Until ten o'clock we enjoyed a lot of the delicacies of the season, while the band "discouraged sweet music," then after enjoying our fragrant "Havana," singing songs, telling yarns, and having the toast, "Sweethearts and Wives," we dispersed, wishing our distinguished guest "many happy returns of the day."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PORT BLISS, TEXAS.

APRIL 28, 1888.

A CHARMING "progressive euchre" was given by Col. and Mrs. Blunt last evening. The game was played with zest from 9 till 2, all knowing that the prizes would be worth the winning and also souvenirs of the last social event by our regimental headquarters at Fort Bliss. As was expected the gifts were exquisite and well chosen, from the dainty "buttony bag," chamois painted in violets, which Ruth Palmer received, up to the first prize for lady—a lovely book, "Romeo and Juliet," and sashet—Mr. Cowles, or rather "Miss Cowles," for the nonce. First prize for gentleman, a paper knife, chased brass blade, oxidized handle in artistic design—Capt. Palmer. Another paper knife, tortoise shell and antelope horns, very pretty and rare—Lieut. Johnston. A lady and two gentlemen of El Paso took the remaining prizes—pressed leather photo case, tobacco pouch, and a piece of silk draping. The interval for refreshments was most thoroughly enjoyed. Ice cream and California strawberries, "galore," was a delicious adjunct of the supper.

Gen. Stanley and aide, Lieut. Smith, lunched at headquarters yesterday. Dr. and Mrs. Cowdrey gave an enjoyable reception the other evening in honor of their relatives, Judge and Mrs. Andreau, of St. Paul, and the "Roman punch" on the occasion was fit for the gods.

E. J. P.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE Times laments the approaching departure of the 8th U. S. Cav., and referring to the fact that no cavalry regiment has been ordered to take its place feelingly says: "Probably there are few outside of military circles who know how much money a regiment of cavalry distributes in the course of a year." It then goes on to state that the cost of maintaining a regiment of cavalry is much less in Texas than it is in a colder climate.

Troop H, 3d Cav., arrived May 3 from Ft. McIntosh, having marched the entire distance. This place feelingly says: "Probably there are few outside of military circles who know how much money a regiment of cavalry distributes in the course of a year." It then goes on to state that the cost of maintaining a regiment of cavalry is much less in Texas than it is in a colder climate.

THE ARMY.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

May 10, 1888.

The Senate confirmed on May 10 the nominations in the 10th Cavalry; 3d, 4th and 6th Artillery; 2d, 3d, 4th, 21st and 25th Inf., published last week on page 814.

G. O. 26, H. Q. A., May 2, 1888.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Par. 2003 of the Regulations (as amended by G. O. 59, of 1885, from this office) is further amended to read as follows:

2003. Officers of the Army (except when upon journeys for which they draw mileage), clerks and agents in the military service travelling under orders on public business, post quartermaster sergeants, commissary sergeants, ordnance sergeants, hospital stewards, and other non-commissioned officers of like grade, sergeants of the Signal Service, General Service men when travelling on duty without troops, and, when necessary, invalid soldiers travelling under orders, shall be allowed one double berth in a sleeping car, or the customary state room accommodations on boats and charge is made for such accommodations. Officers of the Army travelling as aforesaid shall also be allowed one seat in a day parlor car. These allowances will be provided by the Quartermaster's Department, if practicable, when transportation in kind is furnished.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 27, H. Q. A., May 3, 1888.

Publishes the promotions, appointments, and transfers in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of G. O. 57, of Aug. 20, 1887, together with retirements and casualties. The names of captains and lieutenants of the line are arranged so as to show the troops, batteries, and companies to which they have been succeeded by promotion, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority.

[All of these have appeared from time to time in the JOURNAL, as made and announced. There have been 22 deaths since Sept., 1887, and four dismissals, Garvey, Gray, Ward and Handforth.]

G. O. 28, H. Q. A., May 4, 1888.

Announces modifications of the military reservation of Fort Assiniboine, Montana Territory, originally declared by Executive order dated June 16, 1881, with boundaries as announced in G. O. 8, June 28, 1881, Dept. of Dakota.

G. O. 29, H. Q. A., May 5, 1888.

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 2600, 2604 and 2617 (both amended by G. O. 113, of 1885), and 2674 of the Regulations, are revoked.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the paragraphs of the Regulations numbered 2598, 2608, 2610 (as amended by G. O. 113, of 1885), 2612, 2615, 2616, 2618, 2622, and 2630, are amended to read as follows:

2598. For a chaplain.—Plain black frock coat, with standing collar; one row of nine black buttons on the breast. This coat is intended for both "full dress" and "undress."

CHAPLAIN.

2608. For all officers.—Black, the tie not to be worn outside the opening of the coat collar. Chaplains, a white or black tie.

THOUSERS.

2610. For general officers, officers of the general staff and staff corps.—Dark blue cloth, plain, without stripe, welt, or cord.

2613. For chaplains.—Plain black, without stripe, welt, or cord.

HAT OR HELMET.

2615. For general officers, officers of the general staff and staff corps.—Chapeau according to pattern, to be worn with the front peak turned slightly to the left, showing the gilt ornaments on the right side.

2616. Helmets for all mounted officers of the line.—According to pattern on file in the office of the Quartermaster General. Body: Of cork or other suitable material, covered with black cloth, or of black felt, at the option of the wearer. Trimmings: Cords and tassels, top piece and plume socket, chain chin strap and hooks, eagle with motto, crossed cannon, rifles or sabres, all gilt, with the number of the regiment on the shield in white; plume of buffalo hair, white for infantry, yellow for cavalry, and red for artillery.

2618. Helmets for all officers of the line not mounted.—Same as above, except that the trimmings are as follows: Top piece, spike, chain chin strap with hooks and side buttons, eagle with motto, crossed rifles or cannon, all gilt, with the number of the regiment on the shield in white.

PLUMES FOR OFFICERS.

2622. For other general officers, and officers of the general staff and staff corps.—Two black ostrich feathers.

EPAULETS.

2639. For a brigadier general.—Same as for Lieutenant General, omitting all but the largest star. The Adjutant General and Inspector General to wear an aiguillette, with the right epaulet, according to pattern.

III.—By direction of the Secretary of War the following additional paragraph of the Regulations is published, and will be numbered 26194:

26194. For chaplains.—A plain black hat. This hat is intended for both "full dress" and "undress."

IV.—By direction of the Secretary of War paragraphs 2640 to 2644, inclusive, and their amendments, are revoked, and the following Regulations, to be known as paragraphs 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646 and 2647, are substituted therefor, viz:

SHOULDER-KNOTS.

2640. For officers of the Adjutant General's Department.—Of gold cord, Russian pattern, on dark blue cloth ground; insignia of rank embroidered on the cloth ground of the pad; a solid shield of silver, according to pattern, on the centre of the pad (except for a colonel and assistant adjutant general, who will wear it on the bullion of the knot midway between the upper fastening and the pad); an aiguillette of gold cord to be worn with the right shoulder-knot, according to pattern. The aiguillette, instead of being permanently attached to the shoulder-knot, may be made separate, so as to be attached to the coat, underneath the knot, by means of a strap or tongue passing through the lower fastenings of the knot.

2641. For officers of the Inspector General's Department.—Same as for officers of the Adjutant General's Department, without a shield.

2642. For officers of other staff corps.—Same as for officers of Inspector General's Department, without the aiguillette, but with initial letters or device of corps on the cloth ground of the pad, as follows:

Bureau of Military Justice.—"J. A."
Quartermaster's Department.—"Q. D."
Subsistence Department.—"S. D."
Medical Department.—"M. D."
Pay Department.—"P. D."
(Letters to be embroidered in silver in old English characters.)

Engineer Corps.—A silver turreted castle.

Ordnance Department.—A shell and flame in silver embroidery, according to pattern.

Signal Corps.—Two crossed signal flags and a burning torch, in gold and silver embroidery, according to pattern.

2643. For aides de camp and military secretary to the Lieutenant General, who have increased rank.—The shoulder knots of the general staff, with aiguillette attached, to be worn with the uniform of the general staff.

2644.—For aides de camp to major and brigadier generals.—The shoulder knot of their corps or regiment, with aiguillette attached.

2645. For officers of cavalry, artillery and infantry.—Of the same pattern as for staff corps, but on cloth of the same color as the facings of their arm, with number of regiment embroidered in silver and insignia of rank on the cloth ground of the pad, according to pattern.

2646. For regimental adjutants.—Of same pattern as for other officers of their arm, with aiguillette attached.

2647. Whenever the full dress is worn by officers on duty the prescribed epaulettes or shoulder knots will be attached.

By direction of the Secretary of War so much of paragraph H., G. O., No. 8, current series, from this office, as revokes par. 2607 of the Regulations, is hereby annulled.

By command of Lieutenant-General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIR. 4, H. Q. A., A. G. O., May 9, 1888.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of April, 1888, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

MARKSMAN'S PIN.

While paragraph 515, Blunt's "Rifle and Carbine Firing," prescribes that certain insignia should become the property of the sharpshooter or marksman, it yet contains no authority for his giving away or otherwise parting with such insignia, which will therefore be retained in the marksman's possession.—(Decision Lieut.-Gen., Letter April 24, 1888.)

MONTHLY RETURNS (PARAGRAPH 722, A. R.).

The monthly return should show the condition of the command at midnight of the last day of the month, and will consequently be made out on the first day of the succeeding month.—(Letter April 20, 1888.)

PUBLIC BOOKS.

The care, accountability, and disposition of record books is already prescribed in regulations and orders. General Orders No. 12, March 5, 1888, from this office, does not conflict with these, nor was it intended to annul or amend them, but is intended to cover Revised Statutes, Rebellion Records, and other valuable works supplied to regiments and posts through the Secretary of War, and does not relate to books of record furnished for that purpose.—(Letter April 23, 1888.)

CHARGES ON MONTHLY PAY-ROLLS.

In all cases, since the adoption of the monthly payments, where charges have not been carried forward from the monthly pay-roll to the bi-monthly muster-roll, company commanders will at once report the fact to this office, and forward a statement of such charges.—(General Decision, April 30, 1888.)

TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL OF MILITARY CONVICTS.

A military convict who has been duly discharged from the Military Service, under sentence of a General Court-martial, directing confinement in the Military Prison, is not subject to trial by a Court-martial for an offense committed between the date of his discharge and that of his confinement in the Military Prison. Upon his discharge he became a civilian, and not being of the class referred to in Section 1361, Revised Statutes, cannot legally be made amenable to the jurisdiction of a military tribunal.—(Opinion Acting Judge Adv. Gen., approved and published in Letter April 28, 1888.)

By command of Lieutenant-General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, May 4, 1888.

In compliance with G. O. 23, c. s., from the Headquarters of the Army, the undersigned hereby relinquishes the command of the Department of the Platte.

GEORGE CROOK, Major General.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, May 5, 1888.

In compliance with G. O. 23, c. s., from the Headquarters of the Army, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Platte.

JOHN R. BROOKE, Brigadier General.

CIR. 6, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, May 3, 1888.

Directs troop and company commanders in making up Annual Reports of Target Practice, to give the following information:

Total number of position and aiming drills during the target year. Total number of gallery practice drills during the target year. Total number of skirmish runs with dummy cartridge, or firing pin removed, during the target year. Number of scores fired by each marksman and sharpshooter to qualify for these classes. Average number of scores required in the troop or company to qualify as marksman and as sharpshooter. Number of recruits joined during the target year with date of joining.

G. O. 1, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, May 6, 1888.

In compliance with G. O. 23, Adjutant General's Office April 25, the undersigned assumes command of the Division of the Missouri.

1st Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, 7th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., are announced as Aides-de-Camp.

GEORGE CROOK, Major General.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Major General George Crook is detailed as a member of the Mil. Prison Board, vice Major Gen. A. H. Terry, retired (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major George H. Weeks, Q. M., ordered as inspector of certain public property at the Mil. Academy, and for which Capt. Joseph H. Dorst, 4th Cav., is accountable (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.).

Cel. Judson, D. Bingham, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., on public business (S. O. 40, May 7, Div. Mo.).

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, Asst. Q. M., Vancouver Depot, will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 46, April 28, D. Columbia.).

Leave for twenty-four days is granted Capt. Chas. A. H. McCauley, Asst. Q. M., Chicago (S. O. 37, May 3, Div. Mo.).

Major James G. C. Lee, Chief Q. M., will proceed on public business to Boise Barracks, I. T., and Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 43, April 23, D. Columbia.).

A delay of twenty days is granted Com'ry Sergt. George M. Scally in complying with S. O. 86, April 14 (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Major Wm. Smith, Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal and pay the troops (S. O. 40, May 7, Div. Mo.).

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., will proceed

on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 45, April 27, D. Columbia.).

The troops will be paid to include the muster of April 30: Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Forts Mojave and Verde and Whipple Barracks, A. T. Major W. M. Maynadier, Paymaster, Forts Marcy, Union, Wingate, Stanton, Selden and Bayard, N. M. Major J. W. Wham, Paymr., Forts Huachuca, Bowie, Grant and Thomas, San Carlos and Fort Apache, A. T. Major G. R. Smith, Paymr., Forts Lowell and McDowell, A. T. (S. O. 46, April 27, D. Ariz.).

Medical Department.

Leave for six months is granted Capt. Paul R. Brown, asst. surg. (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Col. Jas. C. McKee, surgeon, is granted one month's leave of absence (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.).

The C. O., Fort DuChesne, will, at the proper time, order Capt. Robt. B. Benham, asst. surg., to proceed to Fort Douglas, and report to accompany the battalion 6th Inf., under orders to proceed to Fort Lewis (S. O. 33, May 5, D. Platte.).

The leave for seven days granted Major Harvey E. Brown, surgeon, Fort Barrancas, is extended twelve days (S. O. 90, May 8, Div. Atlantic.).

Leave for three months on surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Leonard Y. Loring, asst. surg. (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.).

A. A. Surz, A. F. Steiglers will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 24, April 28, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. W. D. McCaw, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed to Fort Crawford, Colo., and report for duty (S. O. 48, May 1, Dept. Mo.).

Act'g Hspl. Steward Willard Bolden, Willet's Point, will report for duty to the Supt. Military Academy, West Point. Priv. George Dieffenbach, Hspl. Corps, will then report for duty to the C. O., Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

Hspl. Steward Gustave Smith will be relieved from duty at Boise Barracks, and will proceed to Fort Townsend to relieve Hspl. Steward Wilfrid H. Schuyler, who will proceed to Boise Barracks for duty (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William M. Black, C. E. (S. O. 25, May 9, C. E.).

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect about June 20, is granted Capt. Eric Bergland, C. E. (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Hiram M. Chittenden, C. E., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 31, May 2, D. Platte.).

2d Lieut. Joseph E. Kuhn, C. E., is relieved as judge advocate of the G. C. M. at Willet's Point, N. Y. H. (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Charles S. Riché, C. E., is detailed judge advocate of the G. C. M. at Willet's Point, N. Y. H. (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).

Leave for five days, to take effect May 4, is granted Capt. John G. D. Knight, C. E. (Orders 74, May 2, Fort Leavenworth.).

Col. Thomas G. Baylor, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Rock Island Arsenal to the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, for consultation with the C. O. thereof in connection with the manufacture of equipments for troops (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

Leave until May 31 on surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. Crozier, Ord. Dept. (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., ordered to proceed from Rock Island Arsenal to Pass Christian, Miss., in connection with the repairs of a battery at that place (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.).

Chaplains.

Post Chaplain John F. Dolphin will report for assignment to duty at Fort Snelling (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

Signal Corps.

1st Class Priv. Herbert S. Butler, Sig. Corps, San Carlos, Ariz., will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; J. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F and H. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M. Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L. Ft. Buford, D. T.

1st Lieut. Frank A. Edwards, A. C. S., Fort Custer, M. T., is authorized to send, by express, to a public depository at St. Paul, Minn., all subsistence funds on hand (S. O. 38, May 1, D. Dak.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., A, C, E, F, and M. Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and I, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; J and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect on or about June 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles N. Clinch (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).

Leave for three months, from Aug. 28, is granted 1st Lieut. William D. Beach (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B, C, G, and K. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for three months, to take effect about June 10, is granted 2d Lieut. Geo. W. Read (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, and H. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

1st Lieut. B. H. Cheever, Jr., is relieved from duty at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 48, May 1, Dept. M.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., A, C, D, F, and H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; G, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; I, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; J, B, and M, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.

The leave for one month granted Capt. Albert B. Kauffman is extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of two months (S. O. 38, May 4, Div. M.).

Leave for three months, from the date on which his troop shall leave its present station for the Dept.

of Dakota, is granted 1st Lieut. William A. Shunk (S. O., May 5, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for three months is granted Sergt. Edgar R. Aston, Band (S. O. 30, May 5, Div. M.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; D, E, P, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; C and G, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; J, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

Capt. Robert G. Smith, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired from this date (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., A, C, D, F, I, L, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; J, Ft. Mason, Cal.

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, from Bat. D to Bat. B; 1st Lieut. John V. White, from Bat. B to Bat. D (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. John P. Wisser will repair to Fort Leavenworth as soon as practicable after June 9, and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri for duty for a period not exceeding two weeks (S. O., May 5, H. Q. A.).

The orders of 1st Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss to the Military Academy are revoked, and he will report for duty on Major-Gen. Schofield's staff as soon as he can relinquish his present duties at the Naval War College (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.).

Corpl. Moses A. Gray, Bat. G, will, on the change of station of his battery with Bat. F, remain at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., B, and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; G and I, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; C, Ft. Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Jackson Bks., La.

Capt. Carl A. Woodruff is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of North Carolina at Wrightsville Sound, N. C., for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part therein (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate, to take effect from April 20, is granted 1st Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, Adjt. (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.).

The regimental staff and band will proceed from St. Francis Barracks to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and report to the regimental commander for duty (S. O. 80, May 7, Div. A.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

Pvt. Frederick W. Gruenenthal, Bat. H, Washington Barracks, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, and I, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; J and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Probie, Me.

Col. Clermont L. Best, having been retired from active service, the command of the regiment will, until further orders, devolve upon Lieut.-Col. John Mendenhall, who will exercise it from his present station, Fort Trumbull, Conn. The regimental staff, etc., will remain at Fort Adams (S. O. 92, May 10, Div. A.).

Pvt. James Russell, Bat. K, Fort Warren, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., E, F, J, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Major Marcus P. Miller, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Fort Trumbull, Conn., and to Fisher's Island, N. Y., and make an inspection of the rifle ranges thereat (S. O. 90, May 8, Div. A.).

Private Geo. De Bayne, Light Bat. F, committed suicide, May 8, in the guardroom at Fort Hamilton, after having been confined for intoxication. He got possession of a revolver and shot himself in the left breast, the ball passing very close to the heart. He had been drinking heavily.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., A, D, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Francis E. Pierce (S. O. 21, May 1, Div. F.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb. The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Wm. R. Abercrombie is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, D. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

General Brooke, late Colonel 3d Infantry, before leaving Fort Shaw to assume command of the Dept. of the Platte, issued the following circular to the 3d Infantry: "After a service of nearly twenty years with you, I find myself called to a new field of duty. In bidding good-bye to the regiment, I desire to express to its officers and men my appreciation of, and thanks for, the cordial support I have always received from them in my efforts to maintain the high standard which the regiment has held for nearly a century."

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

1st Lieut. C. W. Mason will report for duty to the commandant of the Military Prison (S. O. 45, May 1, Dept. M.).

A furlough for three months is granted Sergt. Charles Mayer, Co. G (S. O. 43, April 23, D. Columbia.).

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

On mutual application, the following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Weeks, from Co. G to Co. E; 2d Lieut. James Baylies, from Co. E to Co. G (S. O., May 5, H. Q. A.).

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.
Hdqs., H. and I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
1st Lieut. T. G. Townsend is relieved from duty at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 48, May 1, Dept. M.).
2d Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, A. D. C., will accompany Major-Gen. Crook to Chicago (S. O. 32, May 4, D. Platte).
The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. John Carland is further extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.).
Corpl. Charles Helle, Co. H, has been promoted sergeant.
Pvt. Nathan H. Middleton is appointed corporal in Co. H.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.
Hdqs., B, D, E, and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pike, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.
The leave for seven days granted Capt. Thaddeus S. Kirtland, Fort Laramie, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 32, May 4, D. Platte).
2d Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, A. D. C., will accompany Major-Gen. George Crook to Chicago (S. O. 32, May 4, D. Platte).
Leave for one month, to take effect about May 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. G. H. Cameron (S. O. 50, May 4, Dept. M.).
Pvt. Charles D. Gwyder, Co. E, Fort Laramie, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.).

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.
Hdqs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.
The leave for seven days granted Major Charles J. Dickey, Fort Robinson, Neb., is extended ten days (S. O. 31, May 2, D. Platte).
Capt. Gordon Winslow, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, the leave of absence granted him is extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O., May 5, H. Q. A.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.
Hdqs., C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.; B, San Carlos, A. T.
Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Clay (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.).

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.
Hdqs., E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.
Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Joseph H. Hurst, Fort Bennett, D. T., to take effect about May 12 (S. O. 36, May 1, D. Dak.).
Capt. James Halloran is detailed to visit the camp of instruction of the Illinois National Guard at Camp Lincoln, near Springfield, from June 2 to July 30, 1888, for the purpose of inspecting the troops (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).
S. O. 34 is amended to read: Leave for two months, to take effect about June 10, is granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin A. Moore, Fort Sully (S. O. 30, May 5, Div. M.).

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.
Hdqs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.
The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. James B. Goe is extended one month (S. O. 20, April 23, Div. F.).
Pvt. George A. Lawyer, Co. K, Fort Leavenworth, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private, and will be sent to Fort Hays (S. O., May 5, H. Q. A.).

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.
Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
Capt. Julius E. Quentin will report to Brig.-Gen. John Gibben, president Army Retiring Board at Vancouver Barracks, for examination by the Board (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.
Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.
Pvt. Jeremiah Wells, Co. I, Fort D. A. Russell, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.).

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.
Hdqs., B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, L. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A and E, Denver, Colo.
1st Lieut. G. S. T. will report for duty to the commandant of the Military Prison (S. O. 48, May 1, Dept. M.).
Leave for fourteen days on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. O. B. Warwick (S. O. 48, May 1, Dept. M.).
2d Lieut. T. W. Griffith, Fort Riley, will proceed to post near Denver, Colo., and report for temporary duty S. O. 49, May 3, Dept. M.).

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.
Hdqs., A, G, H, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; B, C, and F, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Hingold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.
Cos. A, G, H, and K will be relieved from duty at Fort Clark and take station at the post of San Antonio (S. O. 48, May 4, D. Tex.).
Capt. Charles A. Vernou will inspect certain clothing and hand-litters at the general depot of the Q. M. Dept., Philadelphia, Penn. (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).
A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Bruno Hartman, Co. A (S. O. 30, May 5, Div. M.).

20th Infantry, Colonel Ethell S. Otis.
Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Macinnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.
Capt. W. H. Hamner is relieved from duty at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 48, May 1, Dept. M.).
21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.
Hdqs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).
Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Willis Wittich (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).
The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Henry

D. Styer is further extended fifteen days (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).
2d Lieut. Henry D. Styer, on leave, will report at once to the Supt. Recruiting Service and conduct a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Platte. On completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.).

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter Y. Swaine.
Hdqs., C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.
1st Lieut. Oskaloosa M. Smith, A. D. C., will take charge of the office of the A. A. G., and perform the duties of that officer during his absence on sick leave (S. O. 48, May 4, D. Tex.).
1st Lieuts. M. C. Martin and F. B. Jones, Fort Lyon, Colo., will proceed to Fort Keogh, Mont., in advance of their regiment, to receipt for the quartermaster, commissary and ordnance stores at that post (S. O. 51, May 7, Dept. M.).

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.
Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.
Leave for nine months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect about June 25, is granted Capt. Otis W. Pollock (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.).
1st Lieut. William A. Nichols, on sick leave, will report for duty at the Leavenworth Military Prison (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.).
The journey of Capt. Richard I. Eskridge from Fort Brady to Fort Wayne, Mich., performed between March 26 and 30, 1888, was in pursuance of telegraphic instructions and necessary for the public service (S. O. 50, May 8, Div. A.).

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.
Hdqs., D and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.
Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. H. F. Leggett (S. O. 47, April 30, Dept. M.).

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.
Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.
Leave for fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. William F. Martin, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 30, May 1, D. Dak.).
The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. Harry Reade, Co. A, to be Captain of Co. E, April 1, 1888, vice Schooley, retired; 2d Lieut. George W. Webb, Co. H, to be 1st Lieutenant of Co. A, April 1, 1888, vice Reade, promoted. Capt. Reade will proceed to Fort Sisseton, D. T., and join the company to which he has been promoted (S. O. 37, May 4, D. Dak.).
Capt. Edwin J. Stivers, having been reported unfit for further duty, and having heretofore been found incapacitated by an Army Retiring Board, will proceed to his home (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:
At Fort Grant, A. T., May 2. Detail: Capt. Alexander S. B. Keyes, 10th Cav.; Capt. William H. Corbuser, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. William Davis, Jr., George H. Evans, and Percy E. Frippe, 2d Lieut. John B. McDonald, Carter P. Johnson, Powhatan H. Clarke, and Alexander L. Dade, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Levi P. Hunt, 10th Cav., J.-A. S. O. 40, April 27, D. Ariz.).
At Fort Lowell, A. T., May 7. Detail: Major Joseph B. Girard, Surg.; Capt. Theodore J. Wint and Stanton A. Mason, 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, 2d Lieut. Samuel Reber, Floyd W. Harris, and Thomas H. Slavens, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 48, April 30, D. Ariz.).
At Fort Yates, D. T., May 7. Detail: Capt. Hugh G. Brown and David J. Craigie, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Smith, Robert K. Evans, Adjt., Palmer G. Wood, Charles W. Abbot, Jr., and Daniel E. McCarthy, 2d Lieut. David J. Baker, Jr., and Walter H. Gordon, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Waldo E. Ayer, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 38, May 1, D. Dak.).
At Fort Omaha, Neb., May 9. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., Capt. William Mills, Aaron S. Daggett, Charles Keller, Henry Catley, and Luther S. Ames, 1st Lieut. Charles W. Rowell and Richard T. Earle, 2d Lieut. Virgil J. Brumback, William M. Wright, and Charles D. Towles, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 33, May 5, D. Platte).
At the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 9. Detail: Major J. P. Wright, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. G. S. Hoyt, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. W. Mason, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. P. Blockson, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. G. F. Cooke, 15th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 51, May 7, Dept. M.).
At Fort Ontario, N. Y., May 10. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Edward G. Bush, Capt. George K. Sanderson and Erasmus C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf.; Capt. John O. Skinner, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Henry O. S. Heistand and 2d Lieut. William Weigel, 11th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davison, 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 50, May 8, Div. A.).

Retiring Board.

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T. Detail: Brig.-Gen. John Gibben; Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 14th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Basil Norris, Surg.; Major William E. Waters, Surg.; Major Samuel S. Sumner, 8th Cav.; Capt. William E. Birkhimer, A. J.-A., Recorder (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).

Army Boards.

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Majors Charles R. Greenleaf and Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgs., and Capt. John O. Skinner, Asst. Surg., will assemble at the Military Academy, West Point, June 1, 1888, to examine into the physical qualifications of the members of the graduating class and of the candidates for admission to the academy (S. O., May 5, H. Q. A.).
A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, D. O. M. G.; Capt. James N. Morgan, 24th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav., will assemble at St. Louis, Mo., May 14, to fix the responsibility for present condition of damaged clothing and equipment, for which Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.).
A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. William E. Merrill, Major Amos Stickney, and Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, with 2d Lieut. William L. Sibert, Recorder, will assemble at Louisville, Ky., to report upon the proposed bridge across the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky. (S. O. 24, May 4, C. E.).

Willie's Point.—The *Sus*, who has been looking into the personnel of the enlisted men of the Engineer Battalion, says: "The married men who have families living near by are allowed 'retreat' passes twice a week, which permits them to stay with their families over night. Maj. King says the married men are a necessary evil, for although Congress has recently passed a law for the enlistment of single men only, the number of Benedicts at the post is large. The men will get married on the sly after

enlistment, and then Uncle Sam can't help himself. The men who have remained bachelors think their wedded comrades have too many privileges in being allowed outside the post, when single men are supposed theoretically to have the preference."

The District of Montana, constituted by General Field Orders 5, series of 1867, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, is abolished (S. O. 37, May 4, D. Dak.).

VET. SURG. DANIEL LEMAY, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to Fort Supply, J. T., and report to the C. O. thereof to treat the cavalry horses sick at that post (S. O. 50, May 4, Dept. M.).

The regimental band of the 2d Artillery is to furnish the music at the commencement exercises on May 24, of the East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

MAY 9, 1888.

The gymnasium last Saturday afternoon had the appearance of a fair, so many dealers in everything required to fit out the graduates and furlough class for their summer leaves of absence displaying their tempting goods on long tables. The next encampment of the cadets will be known as Camp Gillmore, in honor of the late Gen. Q. A. Gillmore. Friday evening, April 27, Lieut. Wisner read a paper at a large and appreciative meeting of officers in Schofield Hall. The next afternoon a party of some 18 officers went on a scout, in order to put Lieut. Wisner's notes into practice. The expedition was quite successful. Lieut. Wisner has stirred up considerable enthusiasm by his lectures, and the result cannot fail to be beneficial to all who are interested in the subject of minor tactics and duties of officers who have charge of reconnoitering parties. Seventeen members of the West Point class of 1888 have signified their intention of participating in a reunion of the class to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of their graduation. The meeting will take place at West Point on Monday June 11, (the day of meeting of the Alumni association.) The dinner—at which a table will be provided for the exclusive use of the class—will be in the cadet mess hall, commencing immediately after dress parade on the evening. Lodging accommodations, available from June 8 (the night of the "graduating" hop) till June 12, will be furnished for all on the second and third floors, tenth division of the cadet feet high, surrounded by a shield, resting on a ball, both of bronze. The shield bears the inscription, A handsome monument of granite, the base of rough granite surmounted by a conical stone of polished granite, has just been placed over the grave of Gen. Wallen.

The President has appointed the following persons members of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy: Hon. John A. Adams, Fort Leavenworth, Mo.; Dr. J. A. Bantlin, Macon, Ga.; Hon. Edward A. Onal, Florence, Ala.; Hon. Peter White, Marquette, Mich., and Prof. W. D. Lummis, Perry, Iowa.

Candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy were designated this week as follows:

Alt., J. G. Carew, Springfield, Mo.
Frederick Fitzgerald, Hartford, Conn.
Alt., Buell B. Bassette, New Britain, Conn.
Benjamin M. Ford, Crystal Lake, Ill.
John Francis Mahoney, Manchester, N. H.
Alt., Frank Dustin McQueston, Merrimac, N. H.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

The "Kent Military Band" and the civic societies of Salt Lake City are getting ready to march the 6th Infantry to the depot, en route to their new station. All the officers with their families are hurrying to pack up, and make room for the new comers. Lieut. Detchmeyer, late Q. M. Sergeant, 2d Infantry, just arrived at the post, and has hardly time to view the beautiful country before he has to go away again. Everybody is sad and downcast, having in prospect the dreadful change, but it is inevitable, and we might as well make the best of it, even if forever we have to mourn for the lost paradise.

Dr. Edie, late of San Antonio, Texas, is expected in a few days, and the presumption is that here he will overcome his idea of remaining a bachelor.

Our valley was visited by a severe snow storm yesterday but luckily without its companion, "frost."
The Salt Lake people will be delighted to have a band here once more and, no doubt, the fort will be one of its attractive features. The lake season is to commence May 15, and certainly will draw lots of excursionists. If a late frost does not spoil it we will have a good crop of all sorts of fruit this year, to be harvested by the 10th Infantry; for ourselves, we will have to be satisfied of thinking back to Douglas and dry our tears "amidst the sage brush and the sand."

The officers stationed here are delighted to be able to congratulate Capt. J. A. Olmstead and Lieut. Parker, 9th Cav., over the action the President took in their behalf.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

Post orders forbid the wearing, by any officer at the post, of any dress other than that pertaining to his rank and branch of the service. Captain George E. Pond, Assistant Quartermaster, asked the Quartermaster-general that he be relieved from wearing the uniform of his grade while engaged in the work of construction, because his duties require him to be constantly on the work and exposed to the full heat of the sun. With light colored and thin clothing he can withstand the effects of the heat, but with thick dark uniform he cannot. Upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster-general Capt. Pond's request was approved by the Secretary of War.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

GENERAL MERRETT has issued a sensible order in directing that no more quarters for the occupation of married enlisted men or employees will be erected on the reservation. All quarters on the reservation occupied by enlisted men or employees and claimed by non-residents will be vacated and removed from the reservation at once, and all occupants of quarters not connected with the military establishment will be removed at once. As far as the quarters now occupied are vacated by the present occupants they will be reported to these headquarters for orders with regard to their disposition, it being the intention that they shall be inspected and condemned to destruction unless there is good reason for a contrary course. The practice of transferring enlisted married men from one organization to another, with a view to making them permanent residents here, will not hereafter be permitted. When a company departs from this station all men belonging to it must change station with it.

The Kansas City Times says:
Lieut. Cheever, 6th Cav., relieved from duty at the military prison, leaves May — with Mrs. Cheever for Fort Lewis, Col.

The young couple leave with the regrets of the social circles of the post where they have ever been active spirits.

Capt. H. H. Hamner, 20th Inf., has gone to Wichita, to be absent about one week.

Miss Rawlins, of Columbia, Mo., is expected as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Woodruff.

Lieut. MacDonald, 1st Cav., expects his mother from Chicago.

Major E. V. Sumner, 5th Cav., spent the day on the rifle range recently. Some fine scores were made.

The Cavalry Association has been presented by Secretary Brock, of Richmond, Va., with 15 volumes of Southern Historical Society papers.

Lieuts. Hoyt, 18th Inf., and Mason, 4th Inf., have got fairly settled in their new field of duty at the prison. The former is executive officer and the latter adjutant.

The retiring board was in session May 4 examining Lieut. Woodbridge, 17th Inf.

The McCook nine will play the officers' nine May 5 at the West end.

Referring to rumors of a reduction in periodicals and papers supplied the post library, the Times says: "Here at Fort Leavenworth is probably the best and most complete library of any in the Service. The library has an average daily attendance of 125, and over 1,000 books are circulated monthly. It is hoped that Q. M. Gen. Holabird, who already has done so much for the comfort of the enlisted men, can see his way clear to continue the allowance for the post as in the past."

Asst. Surg. McCaw left May 5 for Ft. Crawford, Col., where he expects to remain for the summer. Dr. McCaw will be missed here. He had a host of friends in the post.

Capt. and Mrs. Hamner, 20th Inf., left May 5 for Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. Both were popular at the post and their departure is regretted.

OMAHA, NEB.

The Excelsior of May 5 says:

Lieut. J. W. Summerhaves, Fort Niobrara, was in the city this week. Capt. Clem, Asst. Q. M., historically known as the "Chickamauga drummer boy," passed through the city Friday en route to Columbus, Mo. Post Chaplain Nave is delivering a course of bi-weekly lectures which are attracting large audiences, and are much enjoyed at Fort Omaha. Brig.-Gen. Brooke, the new commander of the Platte, arrived yesterday and was welcomed at the depot by Col. Terrell, Major Hughes and Gen. Brock. He was accompanied by his wife and her sister, Mrs. Hill. They were taken to the Paxton and shortly after received a congratulatory visit from Maj.-Gen. Crook. Last Monday evening Maj.-Gen. Crook made an inspection, by request, of the Omaha Guards. Monday evening, Lieut. Greene, A. D. C. to Gen. Crook, was elected an honorary member of the Omaha Guards, and was presented with engraved testimonials, expressing thanks for the great assistance he has rendered. The annual election of officers of the local branch of the Loyal Legion was held Wednesday. The following were elected: Capt. G. M. Humphrey, commander; Major T. S. Clarkson, senior vice; Maj. N. G. Franklin, junior vice; Maj. J. M. Brown, recorder; Maj. H. Lindington, register; Lieut. Wm. Wallace, treasurer; Capt. Frank E. Moore, chancellor; Lieut. N. McKaig, chaplain. The council are: Maj. J. W. Paddock, Capt. H. E. Palmer, Lieut. N. S. Harwood, Col. S. S. Curtis and Gen. Samuel Brock, U. S. A.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT ELLIOTT, TEXAS.

MAY 4, 1888.

EVERYTHING is bustle here with Hood's and Leggett's companies of the 24th Infantry getting ready for the move to New Mexico, and it is difficult as yet to realize that the long sojourn here is soon to be terminated. Many will be sorry for various reasons. Capt. Leggett will spend a month's leave in St. Louis and Capt. G. F. Price, 5th Cav., goes on a twenty days' leave.

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

The Youngstown News of May 4 says:

Dr. Brown is on the sick report. T. J. Watkins visited Niagara Falls Wednesday.

Capt. Albert L. Mear went to Lewiston Wednesday.

Drills were resumed May 1.

Masters Willie and Harry Page spent Saturday in Buffalo, and their sister, Miss Sophie, returned with them to spend Sunday with her parents.

FORT MONROE, VA.

In G. O. 19 Gen. Tidball prescribes the military exercises for the month of May. The "Mechanical Manoeuvres" will be under Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art.; small arms target practice will be supervised by Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., and Capt. W. P. Vose, 2d and J. P. Storey, 4th, will attend to instruction in the school of the company and in skirmishing.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Bliss, Texas, the reviewing authority, Gen. D. S. Stanley, says: "The court erred in permitting the Judge-Advocate to introduce as evidence of his desertion the separate special report of the board of survey held in his case. In the endorsement which referred the report to the Judge-Advocate, it was stated that it was for his information only, in order that he might not inadvertently attempt to introduce it. The evidence shows that this man was so ignorant of the English language that he did not understand what was said at his trial, and was of so weak an intellect that he could not have comprehended what was being done even if he had understood what was said. Under the circumstances, it was the duty of the Court-martial to have seen that no improper evidence was introduced to his prejudice. The proceedings, being considered fatally defective, are disapproved. (G. C. M. O. 25, D. Texas, 1888.)"

In a recent case of a soldier tried at Fort Ringgold for, while on guard permitting a general prisoner to escape, the reviewing authority, General Stanley, says: "It appears from the evidence, that the rivets of the shackles of the prisoner who escaped, had been filed off the day before he escaped, and that they were held together by a string. This should have been discovered by the officer of the day and the sergeant of the guard, when the new guard assumed charge of the prisoner; and the escape was due more to their neglect of duty than anything else. This is the third prisoner who has escaped from Fort Ringgold within the last six months, and this is likely to occur again if officers of the day have so poor a sense of duty as to permit general prisoners to go out to work with shackles held together by strings. The C. O. of Fort Ringgold will give and enforce such orders as may be necessary to prevent these neglects in the future."

Sergeant A. Schlemm, Company I, 22d U. S. Infantry, for striking and abusing two privates was sentenced to be reduced, confined at hard labor for two months and fined \$20, but General Merritt, in view of certain circumstances, remitted all except the fine, and at the same time expressed himself as "confident that Sergeant Schlemm will not again by taking the law into his own hands commit a like offence."

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that Army contract surgeons are not entitled to the benefits of the act of March 3, 1883, known as the Lost Property act. An acting assistant surgeon—called also a contract surgeon—the Comptroller holds, is neither an officer nor an enlisted man in the military service; he is merely a civilian employee.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Arrived at New Orleans May 5.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at New Orleans May 5.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Arrived at New Orleans May 5.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Arrived at New Orleans May 5. Will remain until about May 15.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. Arrived at New Orleans May 5. Will remain until about May 15.

S. Atlantic Station—Rear Adml. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. a. s. a.), Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Montevideo April 11. Comdr. G. W. Pizman is ordered to command.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickens. At Montevideo April 11.

European Station—A. R.—Adml. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. On a cruise to Algiers, with instructions to be at Villefranche April 25.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Houston in command. Capt. T. F. Kane is ordered to command. Sailed from Gibraltar, April 9, for Villefranche.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. On a cruise off the Coast of Spain. Expects to be at Barcelona May 15.

Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C., unless otherwise noted. Mails for this station leave New York on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Honolulu April 5. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Callao, Peru.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. At Callao, Peru.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 13 guns, Store Ship. Commander S. H. Baker. Sailed from Payta, Peru, March 13, and may be expected at San Francisco early in May. Mail should be sent to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office. At Apia, Samoa, and will remain there for the present. Mail leaves San Francisco May 31.

Orders have been sent to the Mohican instructing her to proceed to San Francisco for repairs and a new crew. These orders will leave San Francisco by mail steamer of May 31, and will probably be received on the Mohican—now in the Samoan Islands—some time late in June, and her arrival may be looked for at San Francisco early in August.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Mail should be addressed in care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Left Montevideo, May 3, for Callao.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. Arrived at Nanaimo, British Columbia May 7, on the way to Alaska.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Sailed from Montevideo April 11 for Callao, Peru. She will be the flagship of the Pacific Station. Mail should be addressed in care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. a.), Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker. At Honolulu, April 5, and will remain until further orders. Mail leaves San Francisco May 31.

Atlantic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Mails for this station leave San Francisco May 23.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Byron Wilson. Was at Shanghai April 30.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Kobe, Japan.

JUNATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Burwell probably in command. At Yokohama, Japan. Comdr. Davis invalided home.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. Sailed from Honolulu April 10 for Yokohama.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama, Japan.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 13 guns, Captain F. V. McNair.

The Omaha arrived at Punta Arenas, Nicaragua, May 9, en route for Acapulco, Mexico, from which point she will proceed to Honolulu. She will visit the principal ports on the coast from Punta Arenas to Acapulco, where she may be expected to arrive about May 25. Mail for the Omaha may be sent to Honolulu, via San Francisco, leaving the latter point May 31. Letters sent to the ship addressed Acapulco, Mexico, via New York, have a chance of being received if mailed not later than May 13.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Chemulpo, Korea.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Charles J. Train. Arrived off Piney Point, Potomac River, April 23, and will return to Newport News by May 15, from whence she will sail for Baltimore, Md., for recruiting duty for boys.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Re-

ceiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at St. Thomas April 24 from St. Kitts. Address mail matter Newport, R. I.

SARATOGA, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay, but will shortly sail for Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. New York Navy yard, being fitted for sea.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Left Washington, May 10, carrying members of the Naval Committee of Congress to Norfolk, Va., for a tour of inspection of the yard there. The party will return May 13.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Sailed from Washington April 19, and arrived at Norfolk the 21st, where she is being repaired.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Pickens. Erie, Pa. Preparing for her usual summer cruise on the Lakes.

PENSACOLA, 3d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Sailed from Aspinwall for New York April 28, where she may be expected to arrive about May 15.

The U. S. S. Pensacola, as was noted in last week's JOURNAL, sailed from Aspinwall on the 28th of April, transferred to the Omaha at Panama 213 men, receiving from that vessel 145 sailors and 32 marines—being men whose terms of enlistment have expired, and who, under the terms of the shipping articles of the Navy, are entitled to a discharge in an Atlantic port. The following officers were also transferred from the Omaha to the Pensacola, having completed a regular three years' tour of duty on the China station: Lieut. Comdr. Frank Courtis; Lieuts. John H. Moore, Chas. M. McCarterney (j. g.); Ensigs Chas. H. Harlow, Herman G. Dresel, Louis S. Van Duzer, Grey W. Brown (from the Palos); Naval Cadets Willard L. Dodd, from the Brooklyn; Ryland D. Tisdale, Samuel M. Strite, from the Monocacy; Francis A. Lewis, from the Essex; Cornelius C. Billings, from the Brooklyn; Edward T. Witherspoon, and David M. Young; Surgeon Edw. Kershner, Asst. Surg. John S. Sayre, Paymr. Robert W. Allen, Passed Asst. Engr. Geo. B. Ransom, Asst. Engr. Wm. D. Weaver, 1st Lieut. Paul St. Clair Murphy, U. S. M. C.; Boatwain John J. Killin, Carpenter Josiah E. Keen, Pay Clerk J. Mudgett.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Making surveys on the coast of Southern California. Off San Diego, Cal., March 1. Mail should be addressed care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. Sailed from New York, May 7, for Newport, R. I., and expects to leave there about May 15, on her summer cruise.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Navy-yard, Kittery, Me. Will sail for the Pacific station shortly. Repairs completed, and ordered to Norfolk for inspection.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 23 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Loma. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

St. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 howitzers, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads Ajax, Catskill, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan and Wyandotte, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Chicago—At New York Navy-yard, being fitted for sea.

Kearsarge—At Navy-yard, Kittery, Me., being repaired.

Hartford—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Iroquois—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., being repaired.

Constellation—Being prepared for sea at the Navy-yard, Kittery, Me. Ordered to be ready for officers on or about May 15.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

WHILE a party of naval officers were receiving instruction in the working of big guns on board the Collingwood at Portsmouth recently, Lieut. Browning's foot became entangled in the hydraulic machinery, and he was not rescued until the foot was seriously injured.

ORDERS were issued from the Bureau of Steam Engineering this week for providing the tug Fortune with a new surface condenser, in lieu of her old jet condenser, and making other repairs necessary for putting the vessel in good condition for service. The repairs will be made at the Norfolk yard, where she now lays.

THE Navy Department has been informed that the repairs to the Swatara have been completed at the Kittery Navy-yard, and orders have been given for her to proceed to Norfolk for the final inspection previous to sailing for the Pacific station. The difficulty with the reversing gear of the engines of the Swatara was of a very unimportant character, and required but a slight expense to remedy.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has determined that the iron-clad *Terror* shall be fitted with the pneumatic apparatus recently adopted at the Boston Navy-yard, and orders have been sent to the commandant of the League Island Navy-yard to prepare the ship for the trip. The *Terror* was launched in 1882, and has had comparatively little done to her since.

THE *United Service Gazette* reports the result of a trial of the anti-fouling composition of Stevenson and Davies, which in June, 1887, was applied to the port bow and starboard quarter of H. M. S. *Sultan*. After remaining afloat for ten months, the *Sultan* was put into dry dock at Portsmouth, April 10, for examination. With the exception of a few patches here and there of short grass, the paints were perfectly clean, whereas the other half of the vessel was covered to a considerable extent with wire grass, shells, and oyster spat.

A STATEMENT prepared at the Navy Department shows that the annual average pay of the several corps of seagoing officers at the rate actually received on Jan. 1, 1888, is as follows: 723 commissioned line officers, \$2,364; 157 medical officers, \$2,654; 100 pay officers, \$2,961; 200 engineer officers, \$2,445. The law of March 3, 1883, recently passed upon by the Supreme Court, is applied to the cases of all officers whom it affects. Of the 466 staff officers of three seagoing corps on the active list there are 100 who receive while on shore duty or waiting orders the same pay as a Commodore. Of these 100 officers 38 have the relative rank of Captain, 42 that of Commander, and 20 that of Lieutenant-Commander.

THE following statement in regard to the Tangier affair is issued by the Department of State: "It is not true that there has been any refusal by the Sultan of Morocco to arbitrate. He proposed to Mr. Lewis some weeks ago to send a special agent to Tangier to discuss with Mr. Lewis the matters of difference, all questions upon which they could not agree to be referred to some third person. With the approval of the State Department Mr. Lewis agreed to this, and after some discussion as to details a complete understanding was reached. The meetings were to begin on Saturday last. The presence of the *Quinnebaug* at Tangier was casual, and had nothing to do with the discussions between Mr. Lewis and the authorities. The *Quinnebaug* is on a regular cruise."

THE Russian Admiralty has ordered the *Admiral Nakhimoff*, first-class armored cruiser, to be commissioned for immediate despatch to the Pacific on the opening of navigation in the Baltic. This will be the most powerful vessel Russia has yet sent to the Far East, and it is assumed that she will be a match for any of the foreign men-of-war to be found in those waters. The *Admiral Nakhimoff* has only been completed during the winter, and is supposed to be an improved *Impetieuse*. She is 330 ft. long, 62 ft. beam, and draws 25 ft. of water, with a displacement of 7,780 tons. Her armored belt is 10 in. thick, and barbettes protection 12 in. She carries eight 8 in. guns and ten 6 in. Her engines are of 8,000 indicated horse-power, and she steamed on her trial 17.5 knots.

A PRIVATE letter from the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* from Acapulco, Mexico, mentions the fact that up to that time the vessel had steamed no less than 13,000 miles without a mishap of any sort, or accident to her machinery, since leaving Washington. From an official report made by Lieut. Comdr. Tanner it appears that the *Albatross* steams with ease nine and ten knots an hour, using one-half boiler power, and to maintain this speed an expenditure of bituminous coal of ten tons per day is sufficient. Baird's sounding reel continues to afford satisfactory results, and as a demonstration of its strength and capacity the fact is mentioned that on one occasion the sounding weight failed to remain at the bottom, but the reel brought up the weight, 60 pounds of iron, from a depth of 2,000 fathoms. The *Albatross* stows 183 tons of coal, and is regarded as one of the most efficient ships of her tonnage ever constructed in this country.

DURING a heavy rain and thunder storm at New Orleans, Monday afternoon, May 7, the tugboat *Future City* and three barges from St. Louis came in collision with three U. S. vessels at anchor in front of the city. Two of the barges were sunk, and the third was badly damaged. One of the barges, drifting sideways, struck the bow of the *Atlanta*, and being held fast caused the vessel to drag anchor for nearly a mile. Finally a number of tugs, came to her assistance, pulled off the barge and beached it. The other two barges drifted by the *Atlanta* and one of them struck the *Galena* and sunk, parting her chain and causing her to drift downstream. The barge was at length taken in tow by the tug *Magnolia* and the *Galena* secured. The third barge struck the *Yantic*, swung around and was uninjured. The *Galena* received slight damage to her rigging and bow. Other vessels of the fleet suffered no damage. The barges belonged to the Mississippi Valley Transportation Co. John A. Stevenson, the agent, says that the loss and damage to the barges is fully \$20,000 and that they were not insured. The loss on cargo is now estimated at \$80,000; believed to be fully insured.

A SHORT time since, upon the application of the contractors, Secretary Whitney organized a special board to consider the request of Messrs. Cramp and Son for an extension of time for the completion of the cruiser *Baltimore*, gunboat *Yorktown* and dynamite gun cruiser *Vesuvius*. The Board is composed of Engineer-in-Chief Melville, Chief Constructor Wilson and Capt. Pythian, chief steel inspector. Their report, which was submitted to Mr. Whitney on Wednesday of the present week, recommends that an allowance of four months be granted in the case of each vessel beyond the limits specified in the contracts. This extension of time is based upon the calculation that the work of construction was retarded to that extent through no fault of the contractors, but by the action of the Government steel inspectors in rejecting a heavy percentage of the steel supplied in the early stages of the work. This action of the Navy Department will relieve the contractors for these vessels of the payment of the forfeit named in the bond for non-fulfilment of contract to the extent recommended by the Board and gives evidence that a disposition exists to concede every reasonable point raised, for the protection and fostering of the important industry in progress of development by the Cramps.

It is understood, says a Washington despatch to the *Boston Globe*, that Mr. Herbert, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, has told several Naval officers that he is not in favor of continuing the War College at Newport and that no appropriation for its support will be included in the present appropriation bill.

PREPARATIONS for building the twin-screw armored battle-ship *Texas* at the Gosport (Norfolk) Navy yard are approaching completion. It is now announced that the actual work of construction will begin about August 1. Already the erection of furnaces and tool shops for the work on the new vessel is going on, and work is not for the hitch about the plans and details of the machinery for the new vessel, actual work on her could be begun before August.

THE U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* is expected to arrive at San Francisco about May 15, and will probably remain there some six weeks to refit and prepare for future operations up the coast. The first exploration in which this vessel will engage will be among the islands of the Aleutian, Archipelago, prosecuting, principally, investigations into the cod and mackerel fishing interests, incidentally carrying out the ordinary deep sea researches for which she is so admirably fitted out.

It has been determined to detail the training ship *Jamestown*, now at Hampton Roads, for temporary recruiting duty for boys at Baltimore. Mayor Lattrobe has been written to by the Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting in relation to the assignment of a proper anchorage for the ship. It has not been determined how extended a stay the *Jamestown* will make at Baltimore, but it is expected, if the prospects for enlisting boys promises fairly well, that she will remain until some time in the summer.

THE *Richmond*, *Ossipee* and *Galena* of the North Atlantic squadron came up to New Orleans, La., on the afternoon of May 5, and anchored off Canal street, having made an unexpectedly quick trip from Mobile. The *Atlanta* and *Yantic* arrived later. Owing to the shallowness of the waters of Mobile Bay the *Yantic* was the only vessel of the squadron fortunate enough to set up to the city. Admiral Luce temporarily transferred his flag to her, and, with his staff and all of the officers of the squadron that could be spared, passed two days in Mobile. The freedom of the city was most hospitably extended to the officers, and everything was done to insure their visit being an agreeable one. It was a matter of regret and disappointment to hundreds of the citizens that the *Atlanta* did not cross the bar, but, owing to there being too little water shown on the chart, she was forced to anchor outside. Everybody seemed to take the greatest interest in the construction of the new navy, and particularly in this vessel, named after one of their Southern cities. The present intention is for the squadron to remain here about ten days and then gradually work its way north, reaching Hampton Roads about June 1.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MAY 4.—P. A. Engineer H. Webster to duty at the Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., May 25.

Gunner T. B. Watkins to duty on the Receiving Ship *Wabash*, Boston Navy-yard.

MAY 11.—P. A. Paymaster Otis C. Tiffany to the Vermont.

Chief Engineer Elijah Laws to League Island Yard, May 31.

Detached.

MAY 4.—P. A. Surgeon A. G. Cabell, from the Adams and placed on waiting orders from duty at Kansas Normal College and ordered to the Ranger.

MAY 11.—Lieutenants Geo. P. Colvocoresses, R. M. Doyle, Henry McCrea, and Surgeon M. H. Simons from the Naval Academy May 10 and ordered to the Constellation.

Paymaster Geo. H. Griffing from the Franklin and granted three months' sick leave.

P. A. Paymaster Jas. A. Rlog from the Vermont and ordered to the Franklin.

P. A. Paymaster E. B. Rogers from the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Feb. 24 last, and ordered to settle accounts and await orders.

Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted from the League Island Yard, May 31, and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker Garrett Van Mater from the Vermont and ordered to the New York Yard.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending May 9, 1888:

M. J. Case, seaman, attached to U. S. S. *Pensacola*, died April 24, at Aspinwall, U. S. C.

John Lindholm, seaman, attached to U. S. S. *Lancaster*, died on that vessel April 21, at Villefranche, France.

REVENUE MARINE.

MAY 1.—3d Lieut. J. H. Brown, assigned to the Forward, at Mobile, and 3d Lieut. Samuel Howard and 3d Lieut. Wm. W. Culver, detached and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 3.—3d Lieut. John L. Davis, assigned to temporary duty on the *Ewing*.

April 28.—Chief Engr. J. Eugene Jefferies, assigned to the *Corwin*.

April 28.—Chief Engr. J. A. Doyle, detached from the *Wolcott* and assigned to the *Rush* at San Francisco.

April 28.—Chief Engr. Jas. T. Wayson, ordered to the *Wolcott*, having been detached from the *Corwin*, goes to Port Townsend.

April 28.—3d Asst. Engr. Horace B. West, detached from the *Corwin* and ordered to the *Bar*.

April 27.—3d Asst. Engr. Charles F. Dyce and Thomas B. Brown have been commissioned 1st assistant engineers.

MAY 1.—Capt. J. Hatch Parker has been placed on waiting orders.

A. E. W. F. Blakemore, assigned to steamer *Corwin* at San Francisco.

Cadets P. H. Uherant, A. J. Henderson, S. M. Landrey, W. V. E. Jacobs, G. L. Condon and F. L. Smith, ordered to report at Department, May 15, for examination.

A Board of Revenue Marine officers, consisting of Capts. J. A. Henriques, G. W. Moore and T. W. Lay, met at the Treasury Department on Wednesday for the examination of candidates for the Revenue Marine Service. Eight vacancies are to be filled.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 8, 1888.

MRS. CHARLES BARTLETT gave a very pleasant tea to her friends in the yard from 4 to 6 on last Wednesday afternoon. Her rooms were filled with the young ladies of the yard and Annapolis and cadets. All the young people enjoyed themselves and speak of the tea as one of the prettiest of the season.

The officers gave one of their pleasant hops in the gymnasium on Saturday evening last. A larger number than usual filled the floor, but this is easily accounted for by the large number of visitors who are beginning to appear.

The whole yard seemed to have turned out to witness the base ball game between the cadets and the students of the University of Virginia on Saturday afternoon. They were lined up along the ropes for a hundred yards, while the Annapolitans spread themselves along the sea wall to the mortar and on the terrace at the Superintendent's house. The game was called at 3 o'clock with the cadets at the bat. Anderson went to first on an error, stole second and third and came in, amid applause, on a passed ball. Hubbard hit the ball over third but wrenched his leg and was obliged to retire from the game. The next two men struck out and the first inning closed with a run for the cadets. Some apprehension was felt when the cadets took the field, as no one had been behind the bat except Hubbard for the last three years. For three innings it looked as if the college men would have an easy thing of it, as they piled up seven runs on errors, while the cadets could only scrape together two. Then a consultation was held by the cadet team and they entered the field with a different spirit.

From this time their play was almost faultless and in the remaining six innings only 19 college men came to the bat. The catching of Cadet Laws was an agreeable surprise to all as he supported Anderson in good style.

As Hubbard will not be likely to play again and as his class graduates next month, the Academy is lucky in obtaining so plucky a catcher.

Anderson's playing in the field, at the bat and on bases was magnificent, and the credit of winning is largely due to his brilliant work. A pretty double play by Davis and Monroe, the batting of Robertson, and Rock's first base play were the features of the cadets' game. For the Virginians, Thompson pitched a fine game, and Mansfield batted and ran bases in a surprising manner. Score, 9 to 1, in favor of the cadets.

The next game will be played with Johns Hopkins' University, of Baltimore, and a fine contest is expected. Many of the Virginians stayed over to the hop on Saturday evening.

The cadets are being exercised at battalion artillery this week. During the latter part of the week they will have seamanship on the *Wyoming*. No dress parades will be given this week.

Miss Mary Todd, who has been the guest of Miss Helen Harrington for the past few weeks, returns to her home this week.

Cadet Anderson, of the 1st Class, spent Wednesday and Thursday of last week in the city of Washington.

Cadet Reed returned from leave on Monday morning, having been in Washington and Alexandria, Va., for several days.

Cadet Morgan, of the 1st Class, spent Saturday evening and Sunday in Washington.

The physical examinations are over, and it is thought that all but three or four cadets got through safely.

The class of '88 have begun to put in an appearance. Cadets Reed, Bullard, Ounan, MacMillan, Cooper, Hines, Jenkins and Winans are among the number. Their examinations will begin in a couple of weeks.

Numerous candidates for cadetships have also arrived at Annapolis, and the instructors are reaping a rich harvest. Among the number are a dozen or more who entered and failed to pass the examinations last year.

COMMISSIONING NAVAL APPRENTICES.

THE minority of the House Committee on Naval Affairs in their report on H. R. 8904, to commission a certain number of naval apprentices annually, say:

"This bill seems to us more objectionable than the law which was abandoned in 1869. Such officers as came into the Navy under that law graduated at the academy; after graduation they were as capable of undergoing all future examinations as tests as their comrades. The present bill proposes to allow apprentices to become officers, and they are afterwards to take a two years' course at the academy. Confessedly, unable to take position in any of the regular classes, they are to have prescribed for them a special course. They already have their commissions, and it will be observed are not required to submit to any test at the conclusion of this special course. Under the operation of existing laws many bright young men who have, for four years at the academy and two years at sea, stood every test, physical and mental, are to be dismissed to their homes, while these boys rest on commissions which they would be unable to obtain by fair competition. Another objection to the bill is that it increases by two each year the number of line officers, now fixed at 730, a number deemed amply sufficient."

"The majority ask: 'In a Republic like ours, why should merit be barred from the quarter deck by mere caste feeling?' The first answer to this question is, that merit in the common sailor and warrant officer will, after the passage of the proposed bill, be just as effectually 'barred from the quarter deck' as now. This bill holds out no hope to them. It is not like the law which provides for the promotion of non-commissioned officers in the Army to lieutenancies. Any well-considered scheme of that character will deserve consideration. But this bill simply provides that naval officers shall come from two schools instead of one, and one of these a very inferior school."

"And the statement that there is caste feeling in the Navy we do not think is true. Such a charge on our opinion does great injustice. No institution in America is in its personnel more thoroughly representative of our people than the Navy. Boys come from every Congressional district, selected by representative examination; and at the Naval Academy the sons of the rich and the poor side by side compete for honors, which, it is admitted on all hands, are fairly awarded to the winner. In the Academy it is the survival of the fittest. During the last twenty years, in which passion and prejudice have played so prominent a part, every observant man has admitted the gratifying fact that there was in the Government schools at Annapolis and West Point no favoritism whatever. Those who win the prizes in these schools and obtain commissions have something to be proud of. Their culture and their comradeship does give them an *esprit de corps*; but so far from deeming this objectionable, we regard it only as the natural result of the thorough training they have received, and in it will be found, if the day of trial shall ever come, the best safeguards of patriotism and courage."

BLACK, STARR & FROST

SUCCESSORS TO

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER
AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can
supply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

**SIX PER CENT.
INCOME SECURITIES.**

Call or write for Circulars.

New-England Loan and Trust Company,
160 Broadway, New York.

8% Guaranteed Mortgages 8%
Absolutely payable on the day they mature. 25 per cent.
deposited with the American Loan and Trust Co., of Boston,
and each mortgage secured by their certificate.
Absolutely Safe.

8% Guaranteed Stock, 8%
BOSTON LAND AND MORTGAGE CO.
KANSAS CITY REALTY—100% PROFITS.

10% SYNDICATE INVESTMENTS 10%
The Winner Investment Co., KANSAS CITY, MO
Capital, \$500,000. Surplus, \$126,400.
Send for circulars and references.

WILLIAM H. PARMENTER,
Gen. Agt. 50 State St., Boston.

**Fine Wines, Havana Cigars,
Fancy Groceries.**

ACKER, MERRALL & CONdit
7th STREET & 6th AVE.; BROADWAY & 42d STREET,
130 Chambers St., New York.
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO.
21 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

PURE AND RELIABLE California Wines and Brandies,
Clarets, Port, Sherries, Angelica Burgundy, Muscatel and
White Wines, Bottled or in cask for shipment to any part
of the world. Send \$6.00 for an assorted case of 12
QUART BOTTLES. Price list on application.

THE METROPOLITAN CONSERVATORY
Is the leading American School of Music. The follow-
ing gentlemen comprise the Faculty:
Dr. L. A. Baralt, Dudley Buck, D. L. Dowd, August Dupin,
H. W. Greene, Walter J. Hall, C. B. Hawley, G. B. Penny,
Chas. Roberts, Jr., L. A. Russell, C. B. Rittenber, Harry
Rowe Shelley, and Samuel P. Warren.
We afford every facility for study both in class and private.
Over 50 Applicants last year. H. W. GREENE, Bus. Mgr.
21 E. 14th St., N. Y. C. B. HAWLEY, Mus. Direc.

Warnock's Gossamer Army Cap Perfection

Est. 1852. **F. W. DEVOE & CO.,** 101 FULTON ST.,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on request. Correspondence invited.
COFFIN DEVOE & CO., 176 Randolph St.
CHICAGO.

C. A. CAPPA'S
7th Regiment Military Band of Sixty Pieces
and Orchestra,
Furnish Music for all occasions.
25 UNION SQUARE, New York City.

ENGRAVED CARDS BY MAIL.
Our Engraving Department offers unequalled facil-
ities for wedding and Visiting Cards. Engraved Photo
and 50 Cards, \$1.00. Send stamp for Sample Sheet.

WRITING PAPERS BY MAIL:
We sell all grades of Writing Papers by the Pound.
It is the cheapest way to buy. You get nearly double
the quantity than by the quire, for same money. All the
Newest Papers and Latest Styles. Send stamp for Sample
Sheet.

WM. H. HOSKINS CO.,
LEADING STATIONERS, 927 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

PLAYS! THE BEST EDITION PUBLISHED!
ALSO WIGS, BEARDS, FACE PREPARATIONS,
and all articles needed for Amateur and Par-
lor Theatricals. Catalogues sent free on ap-
plication to **DE WITT, Publisher,**
No. 33 Rose St., New York.

WANTED NAMES and addresses of persons who are
raptured or who own animals that are rup-
tured. Will mail free pamphlet in relation to **PHINK'S**
RUPTURE REMEDY, the only quick, safe, sure and
permanent cure for Hernia, Strain or Rupture. Good
for Man and Beast. Address
O. PHINK, 234 Broadway, New York.
Be sure to mention ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**IMPORTANT
TO ENLISTED MEN OF THE
ORDNANCE CORPS.**

All Soldiers of the ORDNANCE CORPS who served
during the late War of the Rebellion (or their heirs) can
obtain important information by applying at once to

ALLAN RUTHERFORD, Atty. at Law,
Room 90, Coreoran Building,
Washington, D. C.

SHOPPING BY MAIL

LADY purchases for Families out of town Dry Goods,
Ladies' and Children's Outfits, Carpets, Artistic Furni-
ture, Piano, etc. MRS. CORNELIA HUTTON, care of
McCUTCHEON'S Linen Store, 64 West 23d St., New York.
Refers to Douglas, Berry & Co., Importers, 82 Franklin St.
Best & Co., 60 West 23d St. H. O'Neill, 6th Ave. and 20th St.

To Post Commanders.

NO DAILY NEWSPAPER PRESENTS THE VARIED
ATTRACTIVE OF

THE DAILY GRAPHIC,

which by reason of its illustrations and literary merit is as
much sought for in far away California as in New York City.
The time approaches when you will make up your list of
publications wanted by Post Libraries for the ensuing year,
and we wish you would consider THE DAILY GRAPHIC
as a desirable paper to place on your files.

Special terms will be offered Military Posts. Send for
sample copies. Address

THE DAILY GRAPHIC,
39 AND 41 PARK PLACE, New York.

WANTED—FOR FIRST INFANTRY BAND, stationed
at Angel Island, California, the following musicians:
1 B flat Cornet, 1 B flat Cornet.
Address ADJUTANT 1ST INFANTRY, Angel Island, Cal.

Smoke PYRAMIDES TURKISH CIGARETTES
10 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

E. A. NEWELL,**Men's Outfitter,**

850 Broadway, New York (one door above Seventeenth St.)

UNDERWEAR, HALF HOSE, SCARFS.**First-Class Shirts to Order & Ready Made.****TRAVELLING RUGS AND SHAWLS.**

MAIL ORDERS REQUESTED.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1888.

Office No. 240 Broadway, New York.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but
the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will
be scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by express, or post-office
money order, check, or draft, made payable to W. C.
and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register
letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for sub-
scriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the
office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period. In
clubs of five, \$4; clubs of ten or more, \$3.

Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign post-
age, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription
price.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-
Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent
date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is
sent unless requested.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired,
upon notification; not otherwise, as the changes announced
in the orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no author-
ity for changing the address of the paper. Both the old and
new address should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscrib-
ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Publishers.

Cable address: 240 Broadway, New York.
ARMY AND NAVY.

The military staff of the Emperor of Germany
consists of 41 officers, i. e., 22 general adjutants, 6
generals of staff and 13 personal adjutants. Six of
the officers belonging to the imperial staff held the
position of personal adjutant during the reign of
Frederick William the Fourth, and have continued
in this position ever since, i. e., the present Generals
von Treskow, Earl von Bismarck-Böhlen, Count von
Loe, von Werder, von Rauch and Prince Kraft-
Böhlenlohe. Earl von der Goltz, Count von Stein-
aker, Count von Loe were members of the staff of
Emperor William when the latter was Prince Reg-
ent and in 1861 when the Emperor assumed the con-
trol of the government, these generals were at once
selected as personal adjutants. By far the longest
service on the staff of Emperor William was that of
Earl von der Goltz, who as early as 1849 was selected
a personal adjutant to the former Prince of Prussia.
As is well known, this general was a favorite com-
panion in the youthful days of Emperor William;
he also occupied a place in the front rank of those
prominent persons that surrounded the death bed
of the Emperor.

MANŒUVRES FOR INFANTRY.

We have received from Charles Scribner's Sons a
copy of "Manœuvres for Infantry," by Major W. R.
Livermore, U. S. Engineers. It is a neatly bound
volume of 280 pages, which might have been con-
densed into half that number by the use of smaller
type, and by economizing the space, so that the
volume is really less formidable, as a study, than it
appears at the first glance. After a brief explana-
tory preface, in which the author points out the in-
adequacy of the present tactics for the practical
purposes of modern warfare, there follows, in about
70 pages, a statement of the principles of the new
system. These have already been given in the
JOURNAL. They are very clearly stated, and will be
readily comprehended by the non professional as
well as by the military student. And as these
principles apply equally to all bodies of troops, from
the smallest squad to the brigade or division, we have
here the key to the entire system. Next follows
about 40 pages, in which these principles are ap-
plied to the section, and in a measure this takes the
place of the school of the squad. About 80 pages
suffice for the school of the company, and as many
more for the school of the battalion, beyond which
the author deemed it needless to proceed.

To one who has for many years been trained in
the use of our various systems of tactics, from Scott
to Upton, Major Livermore's work will cause a cer-
tain shock, nor is it likely to find favor at once with
many worthy veterans, who have been contented
faithfully to follow the prescribed rules without a
thought as to the possibility of improved methods.
It is not from this very useful class that such im-
provements are to be hoped for, but we have, fortu-
nately, many officers, of whom Major Livermore is
a type, whose devotion to the Service manifests
itself in studious endeavors to make more perfect
our military system. To such it has long been ap-
parent that our system of tactics, however excellent
for troops that have no more serious duties than
parades, reviews, and the peaceful manœuvres of
militia encampments, are no longer adequate for
the ultimate and highest work of the actual battle
field.

Such tactics were admirable in the time of Fred-
erick the Great, when opposing lines could be
brought almost into contact on the open field, before
their short range small arms could become effect-
ive, and when the fire was necessarily slow, owing
to the complicated handling of the piece. But with
the magazine guns of to-day, effective over a space
that requires five or six minutes for infantry to
cross, the ancient principles fail, and even Upton's
tactics are but an elaboration of those of a century
ago. If, then, it is conceded that the final object of
tactics is either to move troops to the points where
they must attack or resist attack, and to deploy
them at these points, it seems that the large portion
of the present instruction, which is devoted to
ploysments and deployments of companies and di-
visions, is of very doubtful utility, since our troops
on the march are invariably in column of fours, and
since the exact line which they are laboriously
trained to form cannot be held under fire to any
advantage.

Following the expressed idea of many eminent
soldiers of our own and of foreign countries, Major
Livermore proposes an interval order for attack or
defence, but which can be with great facility formed
into continuous line or solid squares. He also pro-
vides very fully for maintaining the subordination
of command, however dispersed in groups the
troops may be, and in a very clear and simple form
presents the elements of a system of tactics,
adapted to the military wants of the day.

We cordially commend the new volume to the con-
sideration of American soldiers, not as the best system
possible perhaps, but certainly as the first important
work on the subject that the changed conditions of
warfare has brought from the pen of an American.
In connection with it we would refer to the tactics
suggested by Captain S. A. Day of the 5th U. S.
Artillery, not yet published, a portion of which has
appeared in the JOURNAL.

The practical part of Livermore's tactics is so
simple that it would not occupy more than 100
of the 400 pages in Upton. It would therefore seem
that in spite of its novelty, the new system would
be very quickly mastered by drill officers and that

practical proficiency would be readily imparted to the troops drilled in them.

TORPEDOES v. GUNS.

ONE of the most interesting discussions the Royal United Service Institution has ever listened to was excited by the reading of a paper on "The Position of the Torpedo in Naval Warfare," by Captain Hubert Grenfell, R. N., on the 25th of April. The lecturer showed that much of the superstition concerning the torpedo is due to the ill-advised secrecy concerning its operation, which imposes an enormous disadvantage upon those who have to command ships or squadrons. The author criticised adversely the torpedo-boats, and in his reply to the discussion he strengthened what he said in the paper by definitely including first class sea-going torpedo-boats in his strictures. In this respect he was followed by many of the naval officers who spoke. Comparing the torpedo with the gun, he said: "One moves in the air, the other in a far denser medium—water. In one case the forces tending to deflect the missile from the path in which it is projected are comparatively slight, and are either well known and are easily ascertainable and allowed for. Once started on its way, the gun projectile has a tendency to maintain its course. In the other case the causes of disturbance are much greater, some of them—such as the wash of ships' screws—cannot be foreseen and allowed for, and in the Whitehead, at least, there is no inherent tendency to maintain a straight line, from which a very slight cause will deflect it." The range of the gun is given as fifteen to twenty times that of the Whitehead torpedo, and its velocity thirty or forty times as great. With regard to accuracy the opinion of Captain Galwey is quoted, who says that a torpedo was extremely accurate that showed a mean error, at 400 metres, of 2.4 metres laterally, the depth being always within a small decimal of that at which the torpedo was set to run. Taking the first gun that came to hand for comparison the author found that the 24 cm., 30 calibre, long German gun, at five times the range (2,000 metres), showed a mean error vertically of 16 in., horizontally of 8 in. He compares the torpedo to a shell from a 110 ton gun penetrating the armor of a ship and striking the engines and boilers. "Projectile for projectile, and weapon for weapon," he says, "I fail to see that, from the mere point of destructive effect, more can be claimed for the torpedo than the big gun." In defence of the torpedo it was urged that its expense is out of all comparison less than that of the 110-ton gun, and that the equivalent to the torpedo and fittings was a 5 in. gun. Would you not rather, asked Mr. Thornycroft, have four torpedoes than four 5 in. guns on the *Benbow*, considering the strong gun armament that vessel now carries?

UNDER date of May 1, 1887, a contract was made with the Bethlehem Iron Company to furnish forgings for guns in accordance with the following schedule of prices based on the ton of 2,000 lbs.: 6-inch breechloading rifle, 31.7 cents per pound; 8-inch breechloading rifle, 32.7 cents per pound; 10-inch breechloading rifle, 35.9 cents per pound; 12-inch breechloading rifle, 36.9 cents per pound. This table is a mean of the prices paid for the material entering into the assembled gun in different places, as tubes, jackets, hoops, trunnion bands, plugs and mushrooms. From the foregoing it appears that some error must have crept into the computation furnished to the JOURNAL of a few weeks ago, it being made to appear in that statement, first that the labor and material very slightly exceeded the original prices paid for material in the rough, and, second, that the cost per pound of the large guns is less than that of the smaller ones. An error of easy detection is made in the table referred to in regard to the cost per pound of the 12-inch rifle. Under date of October 15, 1885, the Chief of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance estimates the cost of a gun of this calibre at, in round numbers, \$80,000. The weight of this piece of ordnance is not far from 96,000 lbs. So, according to his estimate, the price per pound will be about 62.5 cents. And this estimate is undoubtedly based upon the supposition of uninterrupted progress in its fabrication from beginning to end, the cost of labor being thus reduced to its minimum, and upon

no costly accidents occurring to increase its cost. And even this must be regarded as an exceedingly moderate estimate when there is taken into account that the material of which the gun is made costs no less than 36.9 cents per lb. as received from the contractor.

THE War Department is, and very wisely, most determined in its opposition to the bill introduced in the two Houses of Congress providing for the establishment of a bureau of harbors and waterways, to which shall be given the supervision of all work now done by the corps of Army Engineers. In a communication to the Senate Committee on Commerce, the Secretary of War earnestly recommends that the bill be not passed. He transmits a letter from the Chief of Engineers, with a note of approval, in the course of which Gen. Duane says: "The works of river and harbor improvement have hitherto been entrusted to the Corps of Engineers. This corps is recruited from the graduates of the Military Academy, two or three of the most distinguished members of each graduating class being selected for the purpose. The material of the corps is good, the instruction both theoretical and practical, and the experience gained by many years' practice very considerable. It is doubtful whether any improvement in efficiency could be obtained by a change in the present system." In the course of his letter the Secretary says:

"The proposed corps of civil engineers is to be composed of 615 officers, with pay amounting to \$1,150,000, to which will shortly be added the expense of a civil retired list, which must before many years become a heavy charge against the Treasury, inasmuch as the age at the time of appointment is not fixed. The expense of this proposed corps will, therefore, greatly exceed that of the present establishment. From the above facts, I am of the opinion that the proposed change is not warranted either on the score of efficiency or economy. Section 14 of the proposed bill considers the methods of making appropriations for the various river and harbor works throughout the country and formulates a policy, which, if adopted by Congress, will be of undoubted benefit to a few works to the exclusion of the great mass of them, or otherwise the river and harbor bill will exceed the proportions of the reasonable limits. It is exceedingly questionable whether the interests of the country at large would be promoted by a change which would require the suspension of operations upon most of the works now in progress and permit them to decay, while a few were advanced to completion at a somewhat less cost."

THE bill erroneously entitled "A bill to provide for the promotion of officers of the Army after 20 years' continuous service in one grade," is now in a fair way to become a law. As it passed the House it provided for the promotion of staff officers on the active list below the rank of Brigadier General, and an increase in the pay and allowances of line officers of 20 years' service in one grade. The Senate has amended it so as to include retired officers of the line in the benefits of the act, and has added a section designed "to effect a rearrangement of the grades of office in the Subsistence Department of the Army," and changed its title to include this. Concerning the first amendment to the House bill the Senate Military Committee say: "It is not clear from the phraseology of that section that it embraces the officers who served for a period of 20 years in one grade, and who are now on the retired list. They should manifestly have the benefit of the provisions of the act. If by construction of section 2 of the House bill these deserving men should be excluded from these benefits, it would result that within a few days, perhaps (and certainly at some time after the passage of the act in question), a captain who had served 20 years would be retired upon the pay and allowances of a retired major, while another captain retired one week or at any time before the passage of the act, for an equally meritorious service of 20 years or more, would receive but the pay and allowances of a retired captain."

The bill will doubtless pass the Senate, if at all, in the amended form, and the differences between the two Houses will have to be reconciled by a conference committee. These differences fortunately do not appear to be of a nature to make agreement impossible, but it is certainly unfortunate that the bill with reference to the Subsistence Department could not have been presented independently, as it is not at all germane to this particular bill. Putting it where it does not belong jeopardizes a bill which is too important to many in the Service to be thus put at hazard. Possibly, however, the interest it

will enlist in the Subsistence Department may help its passage. It is certainly to be hoped so. Even increased pay, without actual promotion, is something, and it appears to be all that the line are likely to get out of this measure, as neither House proposes to give them more.

THE retirement of Captain R. G. Smither, 10th Cavalry, is announced this week. This leaves forty-one Army officers found incapacitated by Army retiring boards and now awaiting retirement, as follows:

Medical Department.—Majors Warren Webster, R. P. Fryer and Wm. S. Tromaine; Capt. W. H. Steimetz, J. W. Buell, J. V. DeLaune, Joseph Y. Porter, F. W. Elbre and Victor Hart.

Major Asa Bird Gardiner, J. A.; Maj. Frank T. Bennett, 2d Cav.

Capt. Geo. M. Wheeler, Engrs.; Chaplain Geo. G. Mullins, 25th Inf.; Capt. Thos. J. Gregg, 2d Cav.; John W. Meritt, 4th Cav.; Wm. W. Rogers, 9th Inf.; Wm. N. Sage, 11th Inf.; Charles F. Roe, 11th Inf.; Edw. B. Rheim, 21st Inf.; E. J. Shivers, 25th Inf.; Randolph Norwood, 2d Cav.; Byron Dawson, 9th Cav.; L. O. Parker, 1st Inf.; Gordon Winslow, 5th Inf.; W. E. Hoffman, 9th Inf.; W. R. Mize, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieutenant Geo. L. Converse, 3d Cav.; A. M. Patch, 4th Cav.; Luther S. Welborn, 5th Cav.; David J. Gibbon, 9th Cav.; Wm. T. Howard, 2d Art.; Hugh T. Reed, 1st Inf.; Robt. H. Young, 4th Inf.; Edward Lynch, 8th Inf.; John J. Dougherty, 11th Inf.; Geo. K. Spencer, 10th Inf.; Palmer Tilton, 20th Inf.; Edward S. Farrow, 21st Inf.; W. W. Tyler, 18th Inf.; J. A. Payne, 19th Inf.; Frank Woodbridge, 7th Inf.

All the proceedings of boards are now in except in the case of Captain J. E. Quentin, 14th Infantry, who was recently ordered before the board at Vancorver Barracks. There is no vacancy on the limited retired list.

FROM the files of the War Department it has been ascertained from the commencement of the Military Academy to the beginning of the year 1887, a period of about 86 years, the number of graduates from appointments at large is no less than 285, out of a total of 533 appointed. During the same period the whole number admitted from all sources amounted to 6,758, from the following localities:

Alabama, 130.	Montana, 5.
Arizona, 5.	Nebraska, 12.
Arkansas, 53.	Nevada, 5.
California, 40.	New Hampshire, 101.
Colorado, 8.	New Jersey, 154.
Connecticut, 137.	New Mexico, 11.
Dakota, 7.	New York, 873.
Delaware, 40.	North Carolina, 241.
District of Columbia, 123.	Ohio, 377.
Florida, 29.	Oregon, 9.
Georgia, 185.	Pennsylvania, 615.
Idaho, 4.	Rhode Island, 53.
Illinois, 203.	South Carolina, 185.
Indiana, 195.	Tennessee, 230.
Iowa, 60.	Texas, 48.
Kansas, 26.	Utah, 10.
Kentucky, 264.	Vermont, 121.
Louisiana, 91.	Virginia, 423.
Maine, 127.	Washington, 10.
Maryland, 220.	West Virginia, 23.
Massachusetts, 306.	Wisconsin, 75.
Michigan, 96.	Wyoming, 7.
Minnesota, 31.	Central America, 2.
Mississippi, 81.	South America, 3.
Missouri, 140.	Unknown, 18.

FROM the favorable expressions of opinion among officers in the Navy Department, it would appear that the prospects for the construction of a submarine torpedo boat on the Nordenfeldt model for the Navy are very flattering. The Cramps have signified their ability to build a boat of that type, and as it seems to be a case of "Hobson's Choice," that firm will no doubt get the contract.

THE House Committee on Rules has taken no action as yet on the request of the Military Committee for a day in the House to consider military measures, and will not until the tariff debate has come to a close. Chairman Townsend is quite hopeful of securing a day some time the present month, and if successful, believes that the seven and a half million sea coast defense bill with some other important measures can be pushed through. Should the amount of the bill be objected to it is likely that the Committee will consent to a reduction rather than have the measure defeated. A reduction of two and a half millions in the item for rough steel forgings would still leave the amount \$5,000,000, a sum sufficient to make a good beginning. Nothing has been heard lately from Mr. Randall and his proposed fortification bill, but it is presumed that he will be prepared for a fight with the Military Committee when the time comes.

A FAIR and festival in aid of the Grant Monument Fund will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, June 4, 5 and 6, under the auspices of leading ladies of that city and Brooklyn. Col. Fred Grant has offered many valuable mementoes received by his father while abroad, which will be disposed of at the fair.

The bill of Mr. Laird to reorganize the Army, which we publish this week, provides for the following reorganization as compared with the present one:

	Regts.	Companies.	Officers.	Men.
Engineers.....	1	10	46	2,400
Cavalry.....	10	80	400	14,400
Artillery.....	6	60	282	13,920
Infantry.....	16	192	880	46,080
Total.....	33	342	1,562	76,800
Present force....	40	434	1,905	23,096

The chaplains are omitted from this comparison, and the number of officers and men for the regiment of engineers is assumed to be the same as for a regiment of infantry, allowing for the difference in the number of companies. The enlisted strength given is the maximum authorized for war, the number for peace being left to the discretion of the President. The adoption of this measure would lead to the retirement of nine colonels and nine lieutenant-colonels of infantry without any promotion to follow. Thirteen captains would be promoted majors, and 193 of the remaining 287 would become 1st Captains. This would give promotion to 147 first lieutenants, promote 89 of the second lieutenants and create 31 original vacancies in the rank of second lieutenant. In the cavalry ten captains would become majors, 50 first lieutenants second captains, 10 second lieutenants first lieutenants and 30 second lieutenants would become supernumerary. In the artillery one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, five captains, 65 first lieutenants and five second lieutenants would be promoted. The bill further provides for an ultimate reduction of one quarter in the limited retired list and forbids the retirement of officers for age except upon their own request. Promotion is to be lineal and the Chief of Ordnance is to be ex-officio Director-General of Artillery.

A COMPANY has been organized with \$100,000,000 of capital to carry out the scheme of the late Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., for opening the Amazon to the trade of the world. It is stated that concessions, subsidies and contracts have been obtained from the Government of Brazil of enormous value, and that the first undertaking of the syndicate will be the establishment of a transportation line from the port of Para, Brazil, 100 miles from the southern mouth of the Amazon, by the Tocantins, Araguaya and Vermelho Rivers, to the City of Goyaz. The Tocantins is navigable by large steamers for about 250 miles from Para, and then is obstructed by a series of rapids for about 70 miles. A line of railroad is to be built around these rapids, and more than 2,500 miles of navigation established on the Upper Tocantins, and its great tributaries, and the southern ports of Goyaz province brought into direct connection with Para. It is said that land grants have been made by the Government and money voted for colonization on a grand scale. Arrangements are now being made in Europe for the introduction of colonists. The region to be developed and colonized is the central interior of Brazil. The company is known as the Para Transportation and Trading Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Broad Street, New York. Among its officers and directors are John J. C. Abbott, Mayor of Montreal, director of the Bank of Montreal; Chas. C. Colby, Deputy Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons; Col. Geo. W. Hooker, of Vermont; Robt. J. Kimball, banker, New York; Bayard Dominick, New York; Theodore E. Leeds, New York, and Guy C. Noble, attorney of the Central Vermont Railroad, St. Albans, Vt.

The London Engineer says what we have already said in substance, that "the practical world at large are very much indebted to the public spirit of the Pratt and Whitney Company for the publication of their interesting little book on the 'methods employed for the production of standard gauges, to insure uniformity and interchangeability in every department of manufactures.'" It adds: "It is very interesting to read of the extraordinary precautions that must be taken in making a copy of a standard, and but for the variations due to temperature, the work would be more difficult. As it is, a standard length, if untrue at one temperature, can always have the temperature determined at which it becomes correct. M. de Freycinet's proposal to make the standard of length depend on the value of g at Paris and the length of the seconds' pendulum, is not nearly accurate enough for modern purposes when it is attempted to form a standard length in this manner. All efforts to restore the standard yard from pendulum observations in this country were a failure. The delicacy of the Pratt and Whitney manufacture is so great as to detect considerable variation in Whitworth's standards, which we have hitherto considered unassailable."

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette writes: "There are signs of the President and Secretary of War receiving pretty severe handling by the pens of military writers for the recent snubbing of General Gibbon because he assumed the right to pardon a soldier committed to the penitentiary by a Court-martial which had been ordered from his headquarters. Some of the ablest military critics in the country are taking the position that the Secretary of War, the President and the Attorney-General have committed themselves to a wholly untenable position, and have reversed the constructions placed for a hundred years upon the Article of War involved. The powerful review of the Secretary's opinion which appears in the last number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is regarded here as unanswerable, and as leaving the Secretary and the President in a most unenviable position."

A STORY having been circulated in New York City that the officers in charge of the Army recruiting offices in this city, especially the sergeants, were feathering their nests by collusion with second-hand clothes dealers, to whose tender mercies they handed over recruits, the Times sent a reporter to interview one of the sergeants, who indignantly denies the statement. "Charges of this kind years ago," said he, "might have been plausible. Under the present rules such a thing could not happen. No sergeant would dare interfere with the rights and privileges of a recruit, for every recruit is given to understand not only the rules, but that he can lodge a complaint against anyone who abuses them."

The following colleges, universities, etc., have military details which expire during the year 1888: St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., Oct. 1; Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 1; Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa., July 6; West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., July 1; Alabama Agricultural College, Auburn, Ala., Oct. 1; Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich., Sept. 8; University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 1.

As a result of the recent promotion of General J. R. Brooke, the District of Montana, which has been in existence, we believe, since 1837, has been abolished. For some years past it has existed only in name and was scarcely a military necessity.

"HARPER'S WEEKLY" for May 12 has a two-page picture of the Cavalry School at West Point, drawn by R. M. Zogbaum. A descriptive article accompanies it.

The Stonewall Jackson Memorial Association, of Lexington, Va., has concluded its arrangements to erect a colossal statue of him in that city.

THE GETTYSBURG REUNION.

The Executive Committee engaged in preparing for a reunion of the survivors of the armies engaged in the battle of Gettysburg 25 years ago reports that all trunk railroads have agreed upon a uniform rate of one cent a mile to and from Gettysburg—a trifle less than half rates. A round trip rate of \$4.50 from New York is expected. The committee will visit Richmond to meet the Society of the Army of Northern Virginia to extend in person the invitation which has been accepted by mail. The town of Gettysburg has appointed a local committee of 200 leading citizens, and the State of Pennsylvania will do its utmost to make all who come welcome and comfortable. Barracks will be erected, tents pitched, and extensive kitchens constructed to insure shelter and food for all who may attend the reunion. The annual meetings of the Society of the Army of the Potomac and of the Corps Society and the Encampment of the Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic, together with the dedications of many battle monuments, will take place during the reunion.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, May 6.)

OHIO VAUNTETH ITSELF ONCE MORE.

SHERIDAN is one of the biggest war boys we have left. Grant, Chase, Stanton, McPherson, McDowell and Gillmore are gone, but we have Sherman, Sheridan, Rosecrans, Hayes, Cox, Crook, and Alexander McCook left, and several others so prominent the omission of their names from this list will justly give their friends the opinion that historians are sometimes forgetful. There was a time just before the close of the war when all the military departments were commanded by Ohioans—Grant in the East, Sherman in the Mississippi Valley, Rosecrans in Missouri, Gillmore in South Carolina, and Cox in North Carolina. We think this recollection will be verified by an examination of dates and documents, but the coincidence, if it is to be classed as one, has not been much remarked. At the same time Phil Sheridan was the Field Marshal, who had learned to swing 40,000 men as a cowboy wields a bull whip, and while Chase presided at the Treasury, Stanton was the war horse of the Cabinet, and old Ben Wade of the Senate. And while we are looking up the big boys of Ohio, we should not forget these remarkable things:

1. Grant as General of the Army was succeeded by Sherman, and Sherman was succeeded as General by Sheridan, Lieutenant-General—three successive heads of the Army all from Ohio, Ohio cadets, born in Ohio.

2. Grant as President of the United States was succeeded by R. B. Hayes, and Hayes by James A. Garfield—three more Ohioans.

MARKSMANSHIP OF OUR ARMY.

A VICTORIA, B. C., correspondent of the Canadian Militia Gazette says: "I have had the honor and pleasure of serving Her Majesty in uniform something over fourteen years, and in the corps to which I belonged was considered a first-class shot. Yet I know that every man in the service should be a better shot than I am or was. I saw a report in Forest and Stream, the other day, re the shooting abilities of the American Army. Now, the Americans are given to blow, but in many things they have the advantage of the English, and Canadians too. In regard to the manufacture of rifles, they certainly are not ahead of English manufacturers, either as regards range, force, trajectory, or workmanship. Indeed, though I have handled and fired a large number of American rifles, I have never seen one with the fine gunny finish of some of the English makes. In regard to heavy ordnance, they cannot compare with English manufacturers. But in rifle shooting they are certainly far ahead, that is the Army. The scores made by the different 'Poses' in competition for the 'Nevada Trophy' are something to be wondered at (and appreciated) when it is considered that 80 per cent. of the whole strength of a company, officers and men, present and absent, must be reported to be considered as competing. Company B, 21st U. S. Infantry, 36 men firing, made an average percentage of the possible of 87.75, in their competition for this trophy last year. I have not yet heard whether this was the winning company or not, but the year previous, 1886, this company won the Trophy with 87.40 per cent., 38 men firing."

The following is the article in Forest and Stream, referred to:

"Another interesting talk on topics connected with the rifle was with Capt. Chas. R. Huntington, of the Regular Army, on post in Arizona. He pointed out that, within the last three years most noticeably, the soldiers of the Regular Army have developed a skill in marksmanship which makes them the best shots of any military force in the world.

"Since the concentration of troops at a few large posts, and the opening of sources of supplies by the railroads, it has been possible to devote a great deal of time to rifle practice, and the result is as stated. At long ranges, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, the best men are still inferior to the Creedmoor small-bore rifle-men, but at military ranges, from 300 to 600 yards, the position being either kneeling or erect, they are far superior shots to any other body of men in America, or indeed elsewhere. The scores made in the post contest compare favorably with those made in New York or at Wimbledon, in England, while the division matches, not to speak of the annual competition between chosen men of the entire Army, show an average far better than that made by any troops in the world.

"This is the fact touching shooting at fixed distances, and on the Western posts the men have gone further, and their particular excellence is in skirmish firing, where they have to alternately advance and retreat over a space of ground several hundred yards in extent, firing twenty shots in sets of four, at different ranges, and at distances which they must judge for themselves. This is far more difficult than fixed distance firing, and the best Eastern shots failed lamentably when brought into competition with the soldiers, trained as they now are. Some of the scores made in skirmish firing are wonderful, being nearly as good as the best made at equal measured distance, and the general proficiency of the men is most admirable.

"The result of this training was strongly manifest in the last Apache Campaign. In the old days the Indians had but little fear of the marksmanship of soldiers at long range, and ventured on very daring ambushes, trusting to their superiority as shots to save them from serious loss. But one or two experiences of the sharpshooting abilities of the troops effectually cured them of any such idea, and the consequence was that in a country probably the most favorable in the world for ambushes, but one was attempted, the Indians never daring to come within range of the military rifles."

FRENCH AND GERMAN WAR MINISTERS.

The vital difference between the French and German systems of Army administration is strikingly illustrated by a list of Prussian War Ministers since 1814, published in a recent issue of the *Militär Zeitung* of Berlin. The portfolio of the Prussian War Office has changed hands seventeen times since 1814; while France has "used up" eighteen Ministers since 1870. Field Marshal Count von Roon, who was appointed Prussian War Minister in 1859, was succeeded in 1873 by General von Kameke, who retired in favor of the present Minister in 1883. In thirty years, therefore, only two changes have taken place in the Prussian War Ministry. The fourteen years during which Count von Roon held office were marked by a series of almost unparalleled military successes, which may be ascribed equally to the valuable administrative experience gained during a long official career, and to the consistent support which the Minister received from the King and Emperor. The German War Minister represents the settled military policy of the Sovereign and his most capable advisers.

In France, on the other hand, the "Hotel de rue Saint-Dominique" is occupied by a man who represents, as a rule, only himself, or, at best, the experimental ideas of the temporarily dominant party or coalition.

This want of stability in the administration of the army is the most dangerous weakness of the French military system. The evil is clearly recognized, but it appears to be an inevitable result of the unsettled condition of French politics. Every party, clique or faction in France has its own pet schemes of army reform, and all have reasonable hopes of securing the temporary support of a fickle electorate. While this uncertainty continues, it is hopeless to expect either stability or consistency in the organization of the French army.—United Service Gazette.

"Do you know if Brown is a man of ability, Dumley?"

"I don't know anything about Brown or his ability either, and I don't want to know. He refused to lend me twenty-five dollars six months ago, and I haven't noticed him since."

"He seems to be a man of financial ability, Dumley."

SOME ORDNANCE NEWS.

Nearly six weeks ago a Madrid correspondent of *La France Militaire* announced the invention of a new repeating military rifle of remarkably simple design, capable of firing fifty shots per minute, giving the best results as to range and trajectory, and decidedly similar in general appearance to the Remington single-shot breech-loader, with which the Spanish infantry is armed. The inventor of the repeater was said to be a school teacher of the province of Malaga. The Remington system, characterized by ordnance writers as a "segmental breech-block," like the United States Springfield, with its "turn-over block" has, to our knowledge, not been an inviting object for the consideration of transformers and converters. It surprises one to read that the Royal Commission has already tested the new gun, and that its previously-asserted rapidity of discharge and general effectiveness have been satisfactorily demonstrated. The Madrid special of *La France Militaire*, of April 20, moreover, repeats his particular statement in all respects, and notably as to the number of shots per minute. In another Paris exchange, of the same date, *L'Avenir Militaire*, there is a letter from a Spanish correspondent, apparently a military attaché, or even an officer of the staff, which confirms the statement of the first writer. According to this correspondent an improvement or change of some kind has been made in the old Remington, with results so satisfactory as to its general efficiency as to suspend for the present any consideration of the adoption of a repeating arm of any of the new types. The Lee had up to this time been considered most favorably and it was about decided to issue it to several battalions of *chasseurs-a-pied*, but this project is now understood to be dropped.

Ever since the *JOURNAL*, some three years since, began to urge the importance of considering the opinions of practical and expert steel men in favor of a fair trial of steel cast cannon by the U. S. Government, Dr. Gatling, inventor of the Gatling gun, has given his attention to the matter of securing the strength and serviceability of the gun, not only by perfecting the casting process in all possible details but by improving the inherent character of the metal itself. The casting process which he advocates is the outcome of an extended personal experience added to a thorough knowledge of the principles governing the methods pursued in America and Europe, and should its practical results carry out the promise of its theory, will certainly be of great value in its industrial as well as its purely military use. Some months ago he applied for patents covering this process, which, according to the *Hartford Courant* of April 21, have been granted. On making its announcement of the issue of the patent the *Courant* states that one of the claims allowed is for a composition metal of steel and aluminum. This is an error on the part of our contemporary, as also, we venture to say, is its suggestion that the Pittsburg Steel Casting Company is likely to enter an interference claim. We have been permitted to know something of the processes of Dr. Gatling, and of Mr. Hainesworth, of the Pittsburg establishment, and are quite sure there will be no legal collision of the two gentlemen: each is in entire sympathy with the efforts of the other.

As to aluminum the London *Engineer* says, what is already known to our readers, that the recent improvement in its manufacture have reduced its price so considerably that a much larger field of usefulness is now open to it. The readiness with which it may be cast and chased, its color and lightness, combined with its non-liability to tarnish, indicate a special application in jewelry and the manufacture of apparatus. In the market aluminum is to be obtained in the form of ingot, sheet, foil, and wire, and alloyed in certain definite proportions with copper. It is possible that many have already experimented in applying aluminum to the arts, and have failed, partly from want of experience in manipulating a new material, partly from difficulties in casting; for if melted in a clay crucible, this metal reduces silicon from the substance of the pot, becoming itself gray and brittle in consequence. Lime crucibles, or clay pots either brasqued or lined with well-ignited cryolite alumina, must therefore be used for casting aluminum. In soldering the pure metal the surfaces must be scraped or scratched perfectly bright and be covered with a film of paraffin, then a thin rolled piece of soldering alloy—Zn: Sn: Pb = 5:2:1—is placed on each, and each surface is heated separately. The paraffin first melts and protects the bright portions from oxidation, then the alloy fuses and unites with the aluminum. The overlaid aluminum surfaces may afterwards be soldered as usual.

The dissolution of the great firm of Benj. Atha and Co., steel manufacturers of Newark, N. J., last week will not be a pleasant announcement to manufacturers of military and sporting arms, they having been the largest producers of gun steel. It is understood that the business of the firm will be continued by one of the principals. It is much to be regretted that a process of manufacturing steel faced armor plates, understood to be patented, has not been subjected to practical trial.

Some interesting experiments have just been carried out in Wales with a new explosive, carbo-dynamite, which is likely to play an important part in future military engineering. This material is said to be superior to Nobel's dynamite in respect to safety, non-liability to injury by water, absence of deleterious fumes, and explosive power. The recent experiments were made in order to show the value of the explosive in civil works; but incidentally, the use of the material for military purposes was amply proved. For the latter, its simplicity and safety in transport and working, and its small bulk and weight, make it especially suitable. Its explosive force, as compared with gun cotton, is 10 to 8.50.

A series of experiments have lately been carried out in Austria on the projectiles for small-bore rifles. Three varieties of bullets were used, namely, balls of hardened lead, of lead with a steel jacket, and of lead with a nickel jacket. In the experiments on penetration copper-coated bullets were also employed. The rifles used were the Kropatschek and

the Nagant. The first is of .315 in. calibre and is rifled with four grooves, making one turn in 35 calibres; its barrel is about 2 ft. 8½ in. long, the weapon weighing slightly over 10½ lb. The Nagant is of the same calibre, but is rifled with six grooves with a pitch of 31 calibres. The barrel is of the same length as the Kropatschek, but the weapon weighs rather less, or about 8.84 lb. The bullets were tested with regard to accuracy of fire, penetration, and on the effect of prolonged fire, and in all these respects the jacketed bullets took the first place. In particular, by the rapid fouling which occurred with the hardened lead ball, the accuracy of the weapon was rapidly spoilt, which did not occur with the other projectiles. As regards penetration the best results were given by the steel-coated ball, though the difference between it and the one with the nickel jacket was never very great, both bullets giving results greatly superior to those obtained with the hardened lead balls. The rifles were in no cases injured by prolonged firing of any of the projectiles.

Some important experiments have recently been made at the Shoeburyness school of gunnery in high angle firing, with the 9-inch or 23-centimetre gun used as a howitzer. An elevation of 37 degrees was given and battering charges were used with Palliser shells. Out of four shots three fell within a space of 500 by 40 feet, representing the deck of a first class ironclad, and the range attained was 12 miles! Now, if it be really possible, three times out of four, or for that matter once out of four times, to throw a 9-inch shell upon the deck of a ship in mid-channel between Dover and Calais, another proof will have been given that in the tedious duel between gun and armor the gun has much the best of it. What is very important, too, is that the heavy charges and the high angle did not strain either gun or carriage in the least, and one of the officers present has said that he believed the gun would stand 45 degrees of elevation without injury, while with 42 degrees a range of 15 miles would be secured. Now, at 15 miles, a ship is "hull down," so it comes to this, that we can throw a 9-inch shell on the deck of a ship before we can see it! Surely this is the most marvellous thing yet attempted in gunnery, which of later years has been so fruitful in surprises.

The *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* says: On Thursday morning, April 26, a gun of a heavy type which was being tested at the proof butts on Woolwich Marshes burst, blowing away a portion of the muzzle. The weapon was one built upon a new principle, and of a construction totally different from the ordinary service gun.

The first trials with a gun constructed on the Longridge principle at the Abouchoff Steel Works, have recently taken place. The piece, which weighs about 5½ tons, is nearly 8 in. in diameter, and is 35 calibres long. The breech mechanism is on the De Bange system. The trials are said to have been very satisfactory.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks that the traditional rule that all English ordnance must be manufactured in the Kingdom by native skill is wrong and rash. The *Daily Telegraph*, in a capital article, says: "If we need guns and cannot get the right sort quickly enough, it is clear we should do better to avail ourselves of the resources of Krupp and the other great Continental makers, while stimulating to the utmost, of course, and encouraging insular industries." This is, says the *Gazette*, "precisely what we have urged over and over again. It is no use shutting our eyes to the unpleasant fact that we are grievously behind other nations in the matter of ordnance. Ships, forts and field artillery are all alike helplessly waiting for guns. It would be far better for the authorities to openly acknowledge this and say they were doing their level best to get guns, than to make lame excuses and draw twaddling comparisons between our resources and those of the French. It may be hoped that peace will last long enough for us to have armed ourselves for war; if not, even in these kid glove days, we are certain somebody will be hanged at last."

"The *Victoria*, now in dock at Chatham, is indisputably the finest ship for fighting purposes yet constructed by us or any other nation, and she naturally excites a good deal of attention and admiration among the naval officers who visit her. There are, of course, many points about her that form the subject of argument and discussion; but about two things concerning her there is no difference of opinion. These are that her guns should be got on board with all despatch, and that she should be pulled to pieces by the dockyard as little as possible. It is said at Elswick that her two 110 ton guns will be ready for delivery in six months' time; but this, we fear, is too good to be true. The *Benbow* is not to be commissioned so soon as was originally intended. As usual, certain small defects have been discovered at the last moment, and worse than all, there are no projectiles for her guns. The case of the *Infexible* is as bad. She has been in the hands of the Portsmouth Dockyard people ever since the close of last summer's manoeuvres; and only now, when she is wanted, is it discovered that the roller-ways of her turrets are so defective that it would be dangerous to work the turrets for any length of time. These roller-ways are of cast-iron, while in all modern turret-ships they are of cast steel; hence the extra deterioration. But surely to goodness all this ought to have been found out long ago, not when the ship is actually ordered to be commissioned."

Mr. Maxim proposes to make dynamite shells available by mixing a quantity of volatile hydro-carbon with compressed air. This mixture starts the projectile, and after it has gone a certain distance an explosion occurs, and drives it out with a pressure increased eight times.

The mooted question as to the relative corrosiveness of iron and steel plates, when exposed to water, has recently been revived in England by the purely iron manufacturers. In an article in the March number of the *Contemporary Review*, Sir Lionel Playfair says the change from iron to steel in Great Britain has done away with \$22,000,000 capital invested in puddling furnaces and displaced the labor of

30,000 workmen. In 1877 the proportion of iron to steel used in shipbuilding was as 88 to 12 per cent.; in 1887 as 2½ per cent. to 97½. Mr. Walter E. Koch, superintendent of the Spang Steel and Iron Co., of Pittsburg, who was for many years one of the managers of the London Steel Works, in Wales, which turned out the steel plates for the first two English cruisers constructed entirely of steel and still in service, is an intelligent advocate of the superiority of that metal. He says that practical experiments made at the end of Swansea Pier, by the exposure to the sea and air of plates of steel and iron of similar dimensions, as well as tests by dilute acids, conducted during his control, thoroughly demonstrated the anti-corrosive superiority of steel. It is in order, moreover, as Americans, to welcome the candor of his supplementary assertion, that the British iron of 30 years ago was much better than the present production, there being some very poor iron—some of it no better than pot-metal—in Victoria's war vessels. "In England, to day, it is a contest between bad iron and good steel; in this country, between good iron and good steel, for the victory."

MICHIE'S ANALYTICAL MECHANICS.

NOTICING Prof. Michie's elements of analytical mechanics, the *Engineer* says: "How is it that the American cadet at West Point, with all his multifarious subjects, can yet be taken to such a high pitch of reading as the present treatise leads, as high as is now required for Cambridge mathematical honors? It would appear that the West Point course is the most scientific training of the United States, analogous to the Ecole Polytechnique in Paris, and the cadets are kept up to the mark by the process of weeding out at the bottom of the classes; a system we might imitate with some advantage, as at present those at the bottom set the pace of the whole class."

"Like all military treatises, the present one is written to suit the pace of a class, keeping step and marking time together, and thus going through the whole book in line abreast, not falling out to linger over interesting problems and applications. The mathematical treatment throughout is decidedly modern and elegant, as in most American treatises, forming a great contrast to the cumbersome, antiquated methods our writers still linger on in. No *vis viva* disfigures the pages, while the short treatment of graphic statics is a model of its kind, and is illustrated with exceedingly interesting applications. The cadet is even introduced very effectively to a gentlemanly acquaintance with Poincaré's representation of the motion of a body under no forces, and to the general motion of a gyroscope or top, though the author has not ventured on the elliptic function solution of these problems; nor, for that matter, does he use the hyperbolic functions so advantageous in the discussion of the catenary and allied problems. The figure of the catenary on p. 280 might be redrawn with advantage, while the undulations in the figure of the herpolhode on page 122, taken from Poincaré's tract, have been lately shown by Count de Sparre to be non-existent, such undulations only coming into existence in associated herpolohodes generated by the rolling of confocal ellipsoids on parallel planes, according to Prof. Sylvester's theorem."

(From the Washington Star.)

TWO REAL BONAPARTES IN WASHINGTON.

TWO STRIKING figures have become familiar to people along the fashionable part of Rhode Island avenue and out Fourteenth street. They are always on horseback, sweeping along at a brisk trot or canter, and whisking around corners with a reckless grace.

The one is a man of striking appearance, in high military boots and with the strong face of a soldier. His heavy shoulders bend forward in an un-American fashion for riding, but his strong limbs and the bold carriage of his head attest that he would be an erect figure dismounted, and when his horse comes to a stand he sits his saddle as erect as a statue. His large round head is set firmly, and his heavy black moustache, brushed straight out on either side and waxed at the end in the military style of France, and a black goatee drawn down and waxed in the same style, give him a fierce expression, and bring to mind a historic portrait. His mount is a blood bay of large build, which carries him at a sweeping trot.

The companion who gallops on a smaller animal at his side is a little old lady, with an abundance of iron gray hair, and features that always attract attention. She is a daring rider as well as a good one, and she often presses her horse to a more reckless pace than is his wont. Sometimes they are accompanied by a young girl, apparently their daughter. Nearly every day in the winter, when less enthusiastic horsemen restrict their equestrian exercises to the quadrangle of the riding academy, these two would face the cutting wind with a dash that showed them seasoned to the sport.

The man's striking resemblance to Napoleon III. marks him at once for one of that stock. They are Col. Jerome Bonaparte and Mme. Bonaparte. It is Mme. Bonaparte's love of this exercise that swings her husband so often into the saddle. This active outdoor life gives her a youthful color that disputes the accusation of her gray hair. The Colonel's hair is tinged with gray. Every one at all familiar with the portrait of the last Emperor of France is struck with the resemblance between the two faces. Col. Bonaparte rides a better horse, but he is not as graceful a rider as his wife.

GREASING SOLDIERS' FEET.

THE experiment, begun some time ago in the German infantry, of doing away with socks and keeping the foot soldiers' feet well greased, has proved thoroughly successful. To say nothing of the economy of the plan, the men march easier, and generally speaking, show few blisters. So, too, lifting the foot high—the regulation step now—is said to make the most awkward Pomeranian or Hanoverian peasant fairly sure footed, while before its adoption 25 per cent. of such men would stumble in a charge over rough ground, and about 10 per cent. fall. *Scientific American.*

THE STATE TROOPS.

HOW TO FIGHT A MOB.

It was now almost noon. The members of the National Guard had responded with promptness to the summons, and every armory was a scene of excitement and activity. The 7th's was half filled with gray uniforms, and with friends and citizens. Every moment fresh arrivals were coming; ammunition boxes were open, cartridge cases were being filled with nervous haste; officers were excitedly discussing the ominous news as it came in from time to time over the telephone, or cautioning their men how to bear themselves when they stood face to face with the mob, and under fire. "Do not shout or talk when the work begins; leave that to your officers; only listen for orders; obey them promptly; keep well closed up; leave the wounded, if any there are, to the ambulance corps; see nothing but the mob; hear nothing but your own officers; and, no matter what comes, never, never turn your backs upon a mob; remember that noise does not hurt; keep cool; and, when you fire, *aim low*; one disciplined regiment can break the heaviest mob that ever yelled." Such were the sentiments inculcated by the officers. Ah, yes, but a mob with dynamite is a totally different affair from a mob with pistols, clubs and paving-stones!—From "My Dream of Anarchy and Dynamite," in the American Magazine for May.

THE COMMISSION OF ADJUTANT BENEDICT.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:

In your columns of May 2 I notice the reasons given by General McLeer why he withholds the commission of Mr. Russell Benedict, who was commissioned by his Excellency the Governor, as adjutant of the 13th Regiment. Every school boy knows that the Governor of this State is the Commander-in-Chief of the military forces in the State. It must seem queer to the general public that a brigade commander can disobey the orders of his chief (which General McLeer is certainly doing), in withholding this commission in question. If the commission is not in accordance with the Military Code, whose fault is it? Certainly not McLeer's. General McLeer says that "the Governor cannot legally commission Mr. Benedict until he has passed his examination." Governor Hill has seen fit to commission Benedict and General McLeer's duty to the State is to see that Mr. Benedict gets the commission, his property. This action on McLeer's part seems to be one of holding goods that do not belong to him. Let him either return the commission to the Governor with his (McLeer's) orders that it is not correct or else hand it to its rightful owner. It may possibly be that the Commander-in-Chief is in the habit of being dictated to by his subordinate officers; but there are Governors who would not allow it for one moment, and I think ere long General McLeer will find that New York State has that kind of Governor. General McLeer had better show his hand and not beat behind the bush as he is doing. Let him publish a copy of this commission and let the public judge his right or hold it.

GEORGE W. BANNERMAN.

Judging from this letter Mr. Bannerman would appear to be not only Commander-in-Chief, but a sort of Russo-Brooklyn autocrat. His orders to General McLeer should, however, be sent direct and not through a newspaper; that is neither autocratic nor military. The fact is that Gov. Hill has notified Brig. Gen. McLeer, requesting him to hold Lieut. Russell Benedict's commission until certain disputed matters of law are settled.

THE BLOOMER COURT-MARTIAL.

The Court-martial to try Col. William M. Bloomer of the 7th Regiment of Buffalo on charges unbecoming an officer and for making false parade returns, made by the Inspector-General's Department, began its session in the Adjutant-General's office at 10 o'clock, May 4. Major Stephen H. Olin of the 1st Brigade was designated Judge-Advocate for the court and read the charge.

Col. Bloomer pleaded guilty to signing 18 papers which were falsified, but declared that he signed them with no wilful intent or knowledge that they were wrong. As the trial proceeded counsel for Col. Bloomer continued to raise technical questions. Finally Major Olin became provoked at the continued interruptions and said: "The accused has admitted the signing of these false returns, but alleges no wilful knowledge. I have evidence to show that Col. Bloomer did after returns when they came from the Adjutant with full knowledge of what he was doing." It is the impression that the technical questions raised by counsel for the accused is for the purpose of appealing to the civil courts in case the Court-martial gives a decision against Col. Bloomer.

SIGNAL CORPS, SECOND N. Y. BRIGADE.

The exhibition drill of the Signal and Telegraph Corps of the 2d Brigade took place in the armory of the 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 25, under the command of Captain Leigh. The exhibition was very fine. The corps signalled the alphabet and the numerals in their order by means of flags, and the room was darkened and communications were exchanged between two stations by means of the Oatman flash lanterns. Private Charles W. Blackburne was presented with the Molineux medal with a percentage of 80.56 through fire-tests. Many prominent military men were present at the drill, and were surprised at the efficiency of the corps.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S PENSIONERS.

At the last session of the South Carolina Legislature an act was passed providing for a pension of \$5 a month to such soldiers and sailors of the Confederate States as lost a leg or arm, or were disabled so as to incapacitate them from earning a livelihood, and that the widow of any soldier or sailor who lost his life in the service of the State or Confederate States should receive a monthly pension of \$5. The Legislature also appropriated \$50,000 to pay these pensioners. The pension rolls so far made up contain 1,055 names, most of whom are widows of Confederate soldiers. As the demand on the State Treasury is more than it can stand, and as a deficit exists of more than \$15,000, it is probable that the appropriation will be discontinued after this year.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BUFFALO NOTES.

BUFFALO, May 1, 1888.

W. J. LEONARD, of New York, a clerk in the law office of Maj. Stephen H. Olin, J. A., 1st Brigade, who has been in Buffalo twice during the last two weeks collecting testimony bearing on the trial of Col. Bloomer, May 4, said: "The State is absolutely certain that there have been false returns and overdrawn accounts in the 7th Regiment. The blame for these discrepancies, if not attached to Col. Bloomer, will be fastened upon some of the non-commissioned staff. There has been wrong doing, not only once, but a number of times, and some one is responsible for it. That person will be punished." Col. Bloomer has retained the services of the Hon. William F. Sheehan as counsel.

There will be another vacancy soon among the line officers

of the 7th Regiment. Captain Wm. F. Dent, of Co. D, will resign his commission, having served the required time. The election for commandant of Co. B has not been held. Lieut. H. C. Balem is in command, in place of Captain Frank T. Bloomer, resigned.

The annual inspection and muster of the 7th Regiment will take place Tuesday evening, May 22, and that of the 65th Regiment the following evening. The next battalion drill of the 65th Regt. will be held May 17.

TEN YEARS' WORK AT CREEDMOOR.

MAJOR M. R. FARR, in an interesting article on Creedmoor, says: "The days of Creedmoor as a range, managed by an incorporated body, are numbered. And as it is about to pass from the control of the National Rifle Association to that of the State it is of interest to learn to what extent the National Guard is directly indebted to the National Rifle Association of America for experts with the military rifle-marksman—made in the authorized military matches of the association. This information is afforded by the table which follows:

Ten Years' Work at Creedmoor.									
Regt.	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886
7th	382	412	340	338	530	694	533	635	864
24th	118	114	145	160	324	389	235	334	642
25th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
26th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
27th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
28th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
29th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
30th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
31st	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
32nd	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
33rd	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
34th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
35th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
36th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
37th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
38th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
39th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
40th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
41st	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
42nd	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
43rd	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
44th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
45th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
46th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
47th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
48th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
49th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
50th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
51st	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
52nd	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
53rd	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
54th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
55th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
56th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
57th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
58th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
59th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
60th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
61st	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
62nd	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
63rd	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
64th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
65th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
66th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
67th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
68th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
69th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
70th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
71st	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
72nd	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
73rd	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
74th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
75th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
76th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
77th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
78th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
79th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
80th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
81st	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
82nd	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
83rd	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
84th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
85th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
86th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
87th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
88th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
89th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
90th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
91st	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
92nd	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
93rd	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
94th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
95th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
96th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
97th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
98th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
99th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109
100th	112	135	140	141	131	111	110	109	109

"It will be perceived from the foregoing that while the 7th Regiment has taken advantage of and profited most largely by the privilege of extra qualification accorded by the authorities, that organization has in reality been the mainstay of the association among the existing regiments of the National Guard in New York and Brooklyn, nearly 90 per cent. of the 4,389 marksmen made in matches at Creedmoor during the past ten years standing to its credit. And as it is safe to assume that the average cost per qualification was not less than \$5, without counting the value of the time expended by the individual in securing the coveted badge, these 2,554 marksmen of the Seventh represent an outlay of something like \$15,000 in cold cash. The order in which the regiments are named above indicates to what an extent the wealthy organizations of the National Guard are at an advantage in gaining a high standing in rifle practice. With Creedmoor a State institution, however, this disability will be removed from the financially poorer organizations, and it will at length be possible to put each and every regiment on the same plane as to opportunities for practice, and determine the standing in shooting skill of individuals, companies and regiments solely and simply upon the merits of their marksmanship."

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

THERE is deep and general regret throughout this command, caused by the resignation of its colonel. He joined the regiment as its major about ten years ago, and for nearly five years has served as colonel. Under his command it has grown from one of the smallest to one of the strongest and most efficient commands in the State, and very much of its improvement has resulted from the faithful work, and eminent qualifications for command of Col. Jones. Foreseeing that he must be absent from the city for the most of the time in the next few years, Col. Jones feels the justice to the regiment, and to his juniors in rank, he should resign. He may well congratulate himself on the work he has done for the Twelfth, as well as upon the affectionate regret with which every member of the regiment regards his loss.

There has been much gossip as to his probable successor, and several names of outsiders have been mentioned, but the officers of the Twelfth are satisfied that they have plenty of material in their own number to supply the vacancy, and they have also decided to elect no one to the colonelcy for the present.

Wednesday, May 9, the armory was crowded, the occasion being the competitive company drill for the Cruger trophy. The interest in the affair was heightened by the entrance of five companies for the competition. These were Co. H, Capt. Washington Content, which held the trophy last year; Co. F, Capt. Wm. B. Murphy; Co. D, Capt. Bleeker S. Barnard; Co. A, Capt. Howland Pell, and Co. C, Capt. Rufus Deland. The judges were Capt. Chas. S. Burns, of the 12th, and Captains Wm. V. King and N. B. Thurston, of the Twenty-second.

Just before the drill the judges prepared a list of movements to be executed, and then a single copy. The companies to compete remained in their rooms until called to the drill room, and the officers remained at a distance from the drill room so that no one of them knew what he would be called upon to do until the time for performance came. The list included wheeling on the march and from a halt, turns, oblique marching, on right into line, formation of column of files from the left, platoon movements, a little of the shambling and a brief exhibition of the manual of arms, each captain being allowed 30 minutes. That the companies without exception drilled very handsomely is a matter of course, and that which made the poorest exhibition had nothing to be ashamed of. Throughout the care with which the fours preserved distance and alignment was notable, and this went far to prove that the frequently noted efficiency of the 12th, in this respect, is not from lack of company drill.

There were a few errors on the part of the captains, especially in omitting to announce the guide, when it should have been done. In one case, column of platoons, left in front, the guides were placed on the wrong flank. Undoubtedly these captains are thoroughly up in the tactics, and these mistakes were not caused by ignorance, but they were committed by the judges. The movements with very few exceptions were cleanly, smartly and handsomely executed, and deserved the applause which was freely given them.

The real contest was between Co. H, which paraded 24 files, and Co. D, with 32 files, but the decision of the judges in favor of Co. H was very quickly rendered, and the handsomest trophy will remain another year in Capt. Content's company room. Co. F made a very handsome exhibition, but was badly handicapped by the absence of the 1st lieutenant and the sickness of the 1st sergeant, which placed a junior sergeant in command of the second platoon. That platoon, however, was as properly commanded as any, and the fact proved that the non-commissioned officers are thoroughly trained.

Thirteenth New York.—Col. D. E. Austen.

THIS regiment assembled at their armory in State service uniform, white helmets, for review by Mayor Chapin on Tuesday, May 8. The formation was prompt and consisted of 10 commands of 16 files. The manual was well executed, and the passage in review exceedingly well done, the distance and alignments well kept, and the salutes of the officers as they passed the reviewing officer excellent. After the review the command was reformed for battalion drill, Col. Austen putting the regiment through the different movements in very rapid style. The regiment was again reformed for dress parade. The manual was good and the men very steady in parade rest. The large silver vase—a trophy donated by the veterans to the company showing the best attendance record during the year—was presented to Co. D, Capt. C. O. Davis; and Co. I, Capt. G. G. Cochran received the prize procured by Maj. Ackerman for the best record for rifle practice at Creedmoor. The prize was a very fine steel engraving representing a charge of English cavalry. Dancing was the last event on the programme, and was kept up till a late hour.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. J. N. Partridge.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows: "I enclose clipping from your issue of May 5, relating to the stretcher-drill of the 23d Regt. Ambulance Corps, which was given under the direction of Major Spencer, not Major Russell, as stated in your item. The Ambulance Corps of the regiment (the first in the National Guard) was formed in 1887 under the supervision of Major (then Capt.) Spencer and consisted of 38 volunteers from the various companies. The corps, although not then recognized by the State, was, on the completion of their course of lectures, examined by a board consisting of all the brigade medical officers, who passed the entire membership. At the beginning of the present drill season Ambulance Corps were ordered by the State authorities to be formed in all the regiments of the State and Major Spencer, assisted by Capt. Cochran, again gave to a corps of 25 men a most thorough course of instruction the result of which was shown in the examination and stretcher-drill (the first given of the kind) to our knowledge, in the Guard) of April 28, when the brigade examining board and Gen. McLeer, who was also present, expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the work accomplished."

Sixty-ninth New York.—Col. Jas. Cavanagh.

Cos. A, B, D and E assembled for drill in the school of the battalion May 7, and were equalized in four commands of 12 files, and were quickly formed by the adjutant and turned over to the instructor. In the formation of the command the right guide of the color company came out on the line in advance of his company. This is an error, the guides for the color company are established by the adjutant, and the right guide should remain with his company. After the line was turned over the command went through the manual in a very ragged style, especially in support, and coming from the right shoulder to a carry. The men did not go through the motions properly, and were too quick. In the march in column of four, the left sergeant of the 1st company should take his place in rear of the battalion and not in the line of file closers. Many of the fours marched too close, and there was too much distance between the 2d and 3d companies, the file closers did not cover when marching. The movement marching by divisions was good. In marching by companies many of the guides did not cover, nor the commands keep the proper distance. In wheeling to the left some of the left guides marked time in their places and gave way to the rear, which was the cause of the poor wheeling.

At the command halt many of the men came to a carry before halting, or tried to do both at the same time. Halt first and then come to a carry. In the left into line, wheel, some of the officers in dressing their commands have a bad habit of extending their heads and bodies out in line, and commanding drill. They should stand square to the front and dress quickly. The movements were repeated with more success and the line was formed for review by Lieut.-Col. Moran. In the rear, open order, every man in front and rear rank looked to the right and dressed, a marked improvement from the last battalion drill, when the officers went to the front, some of them came to the front and dressed to the right and remained so until the front rank; others did not dress rank, but simply took up their alignment when they came on line and looked to the front. At the rear open order the left file-closer should revert his piece. During the inspection the reviewing officer should salute the colors on passing them. The men were very steady and the alignment good. The ranks were closed and the command ordered to pass in review. The marching of the companies before the reviewing officers was very good as was also the salute of the officers, after which the battalion was dismissed. The drill was a great improvement on the former ones of the previous week.

BY G. O. 44, A. G. O., permission is granted to all white military companies of the Texas Volunteer Guard, either in company or battalion, to attend the Interstate Military Encampment and Capitol Dedication, at Austin, May 14-19, armed and equipped, and to remain and take part in such drills, parades, or other military exercises as may be ordered. This order is not mandatory, but permissive; the attendance of the military companies there is voluntary, and will not authorize any claim against the State for services. Col. J. Waldo, Commissioner of Texas Traffic Association, on behalf of the executive committee of said traffic association, grants free transportation to military companies in uniform, not to exceed 35 rank and file, nor be less than 21 rank and file; also the carriage of the General, Field and

Staff officers of the Texas militia from their homes to Austin and return, free of charge, on the occasion of the drill and dedication.

All military companies from any State in the Union, or from any foreign country, desiring to attend the Interstate Encampment and Capital Dedication, at Austin, May 14-19, are authorized to enter and pass through the State of Texas, armed and equipped, for the purpose named.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. Y.—There are now about 28 vacancies for hospital stewards in the Army.

Subscriber.—As your letter is anonymous we are unable to answer your questions.

W. H. R.—The present cadet at the Military Academy from the 7th New York District will graduate in 1891.

P. asks: Was Capt. Wirz, who had charge of Andersonville Prison, executed by the United States Government? *Ans.*—Yes; Nov. 10, 1865.

Edwards asks: Does a colonel, after placing himself at the side of reviewing officer (while battalion is passing in review), have his sword drawn or in scabbard? *Ans.*—His sword should be drawn.

O. N. G.—Gen. Molineux has not published a work on Street Riot Duty. Besides Gen. Brownell's "Formations for Street Riot Duty" there is a publication, "Street Tactics," issued by Major E. G. Sprowl, Cal. N. G., San Francisco.

Medico asks: Are members of the Hospital Corps required to draw blankets from the Q. M. D. for hospital service in the field, or are they furnished with blankets by the Medical Department for such purpose? *Ans.*—By the Q. M. D.

C. B.—When your term of enlistment in Army expires you can enlist as landsman at any of the Navy recruiting rendezvous and be rated as bugler. When you are ready to ship apply to comd'g. officer, receiving-ship Franklin, Norfolk Navy-yard, Va.

E. F.—There is only one way of becoming a line officer of the U. S. Navy, and that is by securing an appointment to the Naval Academy from some member of Congress. You can also enter the Naval Service by enlistment, but will have to serve in the ranks.

Hospital Corps.—Are the privates of the Hospital Corps supposed to have blanket bags, canteens and haversacks the same as the line? *Ans.*—The members of the Corps are soldiers and should at all times be ready and equipped for field service. Don't forget that.

T. M. asks: Do officers bring their swords to a carry at the command "attention" by the adjutant, at battalion dress parade, battalion being at parade rest? If so, where is the authority for so doing? *Ans.*—They do not come to the carry till the command carry arms.

A. A. C.—Is breaking into an inhabited dwelling house and stealing therefrom a capital crime and punishable by death in North Carolina? *Ans.*—Yes. The Act of the N. C. Legislature of April 4, 1871 provides "that any person convicted, according to due process of law of the crime of arson or burglary shall suffer death."

W. F. B. asks: Has the 1st sergeant of an infantry company a right to excuse any private from drill, there being a commissioned officer of the company present at the time in the armory, or is it the duty to apply to the captain, or lieutenant, if the captain is absent? *Ans.*—Under the circumstances you mention the 1st sergeant has no right whatever to excuse a man. Assumption of authority, a proper superior being within reach, is not calculated to enhance discipline. Some 1st sergeants have an unfortunate proclivity to try and make the men believe that they are the real power and that the officers over them are mere figureheads.

C. W. D. asks: Is a newspaper correspondent correct in writing, as was written of Brig.-Gen. Doyle, at the Hill review in Buffalo, that he marred the effect by "appearing in a pair of epaulettes that were in style thirty years ago," provided that those epaulettes were of the style prescribed by the regulations which went into effect January 1, 1887? *Ans.*—Under existing regulations the epaulettes of a brigadier-general in the Regular Army are "of gold, with solid crescent; device, one silver embroidered star of five rays, one and one-half inches in diameter, placed in the center of that crescent." If Gen. Doyle's epaulettes, therefore, were of this pattern there was no room for criticism.

Soldier asks: 1. Will the military authorities discharge a soldier serving in his third year and never punished in the Army on his being discovered to have been confined and discharged for desertion from the Marine Corps? *Ans.*—Probably not, under the circumstances stated. They are under no obligations to do so. The 3d Article of War provides a punishment for any officer who knowingly enlists a deserter from the Military or Naval service, but does not make such enlistment punishable. Sec. 1118, Rev. Statute, forbids the enlistment in the Army of any deserter from the Military service; but such enlistment is voidable only, not void in itself. A sentence of dishonorable discharge entails per se no disability to re-enlist in the Army.

2. Would he forfeit all his pay and allowances on such discharge? *Ans.*—No.

3. Would he lose his deposits with the Paymaster? *Ans.*—No.

W. H. S. asks: 1. Can position of arms be changed during the march in double time? *Ans.*—But three positions of the piece are allowed, when marching in double time, viz.: Right shoulder, trail, and arms port—see par. 119, Upton's Tactics. There is no method provided for passing directly from any one of these positions to either of the others, and there is, therefore, no way of changing the position of the arms, while at double time.

2. Is fire by file, left oblique, authorized? *Ans.*—The wording of par. 107 requires the command right oblique, or left oblique, to precede the command aim. Par. 108, pro-

viding for fire firing, does not include aim, and there is, therefore, no authorized word of command for oblique firing. Official decision, dated Sept. 22, 1882, specifies the commands for oblique firing, and does not include fire firing.

Tactics asks: Upton's Infantry Tactics, par. 118, says: "The instructor takes the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock, the man dropping the left hand by the side, inspects and hands it back to the recruit, who receives it with the right hand and resumes the order." The question is, how does the recruit resume the order; in one motion or two? This part of the paragraph is open to various constructions, and guardsmen do not work with uniformity under it. Please explain the practice at West Point in your column of Answers to Correspondents? *Ans.*—

Par. 118 has been modified by an official decision from the War Department, rendered necessary by the introduction of the safety-notch in the rifle-musket. As modified, that portion which you quote reads as follows: "The instructor takes the piece with his right hand at the small of the stock (the recruit dropping his left hand by the side), inspects and hands it back to the recruit, who receives it with the left hand in the position described in the first motion (i. e., left hand between the rear sight and the lower band, the thumb extended along the stock, the barrel to the right, and inclined slightly to the front, the hand at the height of the chin), passes his right hand as before to the hammer, and the forefinger to the trigger, which he pulls, at the same time pressing the hammer downward to free it from the half-cock notch, thus bringing the hammer to the safety-notch, care being taken to release all pressure on the trigger after the hammer passes the half-cock notch; the piece is then lowered with the left hand, seized above the lower band with the right and brought to the position of order." Par. 118 provides for but one motion, and the above decision does not indicate two, though it expressly makes two motions in bringing the piece from order to inspection arms. The division into two motions would, therefore, be unauthorized in the case you cite, and would not be done at West Point.

E. D. F. asks: 1. At "1st sergeants' call," when the 1st sergeants report to the adjutant, should they salute and then come to parade rest, or should they remain at a carry after saluting the adjutant? *Ans.*—They should remain at a carry unless otherwise directed by the adjutant.

2. In executing right of companies, rear into column, on battalion drill, should each captain bring his company to support arms after dressing it? *Ans.*—He should not. The movement is not successive.

3. When the company is formed in double rank and the 1st sergeant gives the command to count fours, should the men of both ranks count off? *Ans.*—Yes.

4. Is it proper to march a company forward, in quick or double time, while they are at the position of "charge bayonet," if not how would a company make a bayonet charge? *Ans.*—At the command double time, march, pieces must be brought to right shoulder unless they are at trail or arms port. They cannot be brought directly to right shoulder from charge bayonets, and the command would therefore be improper and should not be obeyed. Troops can advance in quick time at charge bayonets. The position, however, is

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

KNABE PIANOFORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship, and Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
BALTIMORE: 22 & 24 E. Baltimore St.
NEW YORK: 112 Fifth Avenue
WASHINGTON: 817 Market Space.

THE GREAT LIGHT

FRINK'S Patent Reflectors for Gas or Oil, give the most powerful, softest, cheapest and best light known for Armories, Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Banks, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to Armories, Churches and the trade. Don't be deceived by cheap imitations.

I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl St., N. Y.

RHEUMATISM

is a blood disease, positively cured by COREY'S MEXICAN REMEDY, Purely Vegetable. We have yet to find a case of failure. Indeed so strong is our faith, we will send one bottle to any sufferer FREE. Address THE IDEAL MEDICINE CO., 19 Park Place, N. Y. City.



PLEASURE AND PROFIT.
The Latest and most Fascinating Recreation
A copy of
"How to Make Photographs"
With Descriptive Catalogue, sent without charge to any one interested in Amateur Photography.
Scoville Mfg. Co.
W. Irving Adams, Agent.
Established 1862.
Mfrs. of and Dealers in Photographic Materials
425 BROOME ST. NEW YORK.
AMATEUR OUTFITS supplied from \$10.00 upward in price, with which PICTURES of the highest excellence can be made.

F. J. HEIBERGER,
ARMY & NAVY MERCHANT TAILOR,
15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.
RICHARD A. MCCURDY, President.
ARMY AND NAVY BUREAU,
SUN BUILDING, Washington, D. C.
Gen. O. B. WILCOX, Superintendent. HENRY A. LYMAN, Manager.
COMMANDER H. DEH, Manley & Co. L. COMMANDER C. H. BLACK,
Agents for Navy Branch, 608 15th St., Washington, D. C.
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS and REVENUE MARINE INSURED on all approved plans, including the Ten, Fifteen, and Twenty Year Distribution, Limited Payment, Life Plan, combining the advantages of Life and Endowment Insurance. Liberal Permits granted.
Col. W. H. C. BARTLETT, LL.D.,
late Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, Academy.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
ANDERSON'S ZEPHYRS,
PRINTED SATINS,
INDIA PONGEES.
Unrivalled for durability and wear.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMOKING JACKETS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
CELEBRATED
UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.
BROADWAY Cor. 19th ST. NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1850
JOS. HORNE & CO.

THE OFFICERS AND FAMILIES OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, will always find a very complete stock of goods, suited to their wants in our establishment.

For Ladies' wear—Silks, Dress Goods, Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, Scotch Gingham, French Satines, Fine Underwear, French Corsets, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

Infants Outfits.

For Gents' wear—Fine Underclothing, Gloves and Stockings, suited to the Season.

Orders for samples receive prompt attention.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL STORES,
613--621 Penn Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Curiosities both Ancient and Modern Bought, sold or Exchanged.
INDIAN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR FROM any country. Swords, Skulls, Bones or Wood Idols or Carvings, Stone Arrow-point Axes, Knives, pipes, mortars, beads and tomahawks; basket ware, old pottery, Indian dress or body ornaments, bows and arrows, clubs and spears; old coins, shells, precious stones, works of art, or curiosities of every kind; Mineral specimens from Alaska, Mexico, New Caledonia, Australia, California, and all States in the Union. NATHAN JOSEPH & CO., 641 CLAY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town, by R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, for

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

Phila. Fishing Tackle House.

A. B. SHIPLEY & SON,
503 Commerce St., Phila.,
Manufacturers of FISHING RODS, REELS AND TACKLE of every description.
A specialty of the CELEBRATED BETHABARA WOOD, stronger than Split Bamboo and as tough and elastic as tempered steel.
THE HENSHALL MINNOW CASTING ROD. All hand-made and warranted. Length, 8 1/2 ft. Weight 100s. With Ash Butts, Middle Joint, and two tips of the celebrated Bethabara Wood, and solid metal reel plates. Each.
No. 50.—Plain brass ferrules, reed bands, etc. \$2.50
No. 501.—Banded and milled brass mountings. 7.50
No. 502.—Same rod as 501, but nickel plated. 9.00
BETHABARA WOOD TROUT FLY RODS.
No. 400.—1 1/2 inch joint cane, wrapped, swelled butt, 9 to 11 ft. long, 9 to 11 oz. 6.00
No. 401.—With nickel plated mountings. 7.00
No. 402.—Extra seamless banded and milled brass ferrules. 8.00
No. 403.—Fine German silver mountings. 12.00
Price list of fishing tackle by mail for 10cts.

H. FORBES & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
WHEELING, W. VA.
Advances made to officers of the Army and Navy.

BAND LEADERS

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH EVERYTHING in the way of BAND MUSIC AND INSTRUMENTS. Send for our Descriptive Catalogues and Price Lists, free. Mention this paper.

THE JOHN CHURCH CO.,
CINCINNATI, O.

KINNEY BROS. STRICTLY PURE FINEST HIGH-CLASS CIGARETTES.
SPECIAL FAVOURS,
CLUB SIZE AND OPERA SIZE AND BOUTIQUE SIZE FOR LADIES.

SPECIAL STRAIGHT CUT. Specially Selected and Specially Cured Finest Golden Virginia Leaf.
KINNEY TOBACCO CO., (Successor) NEW YORK.
The Only Manufacturer of Special Cigarettes.
See that the Company's Certificate is on each package, unbroken.

designed to receive a charge of cavalry. Infantry in practice charge with arms at right shoulder or trail.

5. In executing on right into line and left front into line on battalion drill, is it proper for the left general guide to post himself, and invert his piece? **Ans.**—Now that flags are to be carried by the general guides, under the provisions of Par. 2798 of the Regulations, the practice of inverting the piece in the deployment of close column will be discontinued. [Decision Lieut.-Gen., June 24, 1885.] In the movements you mention the general guides do not come on the line.

6. On guard mount, should the band cease to play upon the completion of inspection arms, or should it continue to play until the inspection of boxes is completed? **Ans.**—During the inspection the band plays. This includes the whole inspection.

THE QUICKEST WAR MESSENGER.

The respective merits of dogs, bicyclists, and cavalry for the rapid conveyance of dispatches were approximately determined in a curious contest at Tours a few days since. The competition was organized by Lieut. Jupin, the well known trainer of war dogs, and consisted of two events, one run on the high road and the other across country. In the first case the distance of 6 kilometres was covered by the dogs in fourteen minutes, by the bicyclist in fifteen minutes, and by the horsemen, who rode throughout at a moderate pace, in twenty-four minutes. The time for 3 kilometres across country (the bicyclists taking the nearest high road) was seven and eight minutes for the dogs, eight and nine minutes for the bicyclists, and fifteen minutes for the horsemen. The meeting thus ended in a decided victory for the *chien-estafette*. It has been found in previous trials that for the distance of 1 kilometre the carrier pigeon requires one minute, the war dog two minutes, the bicyclist three minutes, the troop horse four minutes at the trot and three minutes at the gallop. After the carrier pigeon the dog is, therefore, the quickest war messenger for short distances, and has the additional advantage of being far less visible than bicyclists or horsemen.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The statement that the French Eastern squadron has been ordered to rendezvous at Yokohama and to await there the arrival of sealed orders from Paris, is denied by Admiral Krautz, Minister of Marine.

In view of the probability that the ensuing meeting of the British National Rifle Association will be the last at Wimbledon, there are already indications that the number of entries from all parts of the United Kingdom, India and the Colonies, will far exceed those of any previous occasion. The camp will be opened July 7, and the meeting commences on Monday, July 9.

In these days of arms of precision it is curious to read of tremendous battles raging from daylight to sunset, and for "seventeen days without intermission." Yet such engagements are reported from Formosa, and more remarkable yet is the statement

in the *Peking Gazette* that after all this terrible battling the Chinese loss was only between thirty and forty men. It might almost be imagined that they had used flour bags as weapons.

The preliminary return of the British Army, prepared in anticipation of the general annual return for 1887, shows that the average effective strength of the regular army was last year 209,574. The average strength of the army was larger last year than it has been since 1868, and on an average 6,000 more than in 1886, which had the largest average up to that time. The recruits for long service during the year numbered 1,543, and for short service, 29,682. Of the recruits who joined during the year, 1,088 were under 17 years of age, 12,648 under 19, 6,307 under 20; the total over 20 was 11,179. The total Reserve and auxiliary forces, including 228,038 volunteers enrolled, numbered 415,784, being 48,825 less than the establishment.

Says the *United Service Gazette*: "A few points are perhaps getting a little clear. Seaward forts armed with heavy breechloading guns on the disappearing principle are practically impregnable; but it is questionable whether a ship could not steam past them within easy range with impunity. Were she to anchor and fight, she would probably be destroyed by heavy mortar fire before she touched a man. Against mine shells her horizontal armor would be useless. Forts will probably be avoided in future naval operations. The great work of our Navy in the future is to beat off and destroy the enemy threatening our Mercantile Marine and defenceless seaports, and this does not seem to be lost sight of in the latest additions to our Fleet."

SIR JAMES FERGUSON, in response to questions as to whether the Government of India openly conducted a regular system of supplying native women for British regiments, referred to a circular purporting to have been issued by the Commander-in-Chief to the general officers in command of divisions, directing those officers to see that the regimental bazaar have a sufficient number of women sufficiently attractive, and that they be provided with proper houses. The Government were inquiring into the genuineness of the circular, but meantime disapproved the practice of providing the soldiers with native women and had ordered it to cease. Several members demanded the official production of the circular. The Government of India will be asked to wire it for production in the House. Sir James Ferguson promised to inform the House on Monday what measures would be taken to stop the practice.

ALLOYS formed by melting two or more metals together present some very curious characteristics, among which is the fact that the melting point of the alloy is in general much lower than that of either of its constituents. Wood's alloy, for instance, which consists of lead, tin, cadmium, and bismuth, melts at about 150 degs. Fahr., while the lowest fusing point of any of the metals separately is that of tin, 446 deg. It had, until recently, been supposed that this alloy could only be formed at a comparatively high temperature, but Mr. William Hallowell has now shown that when the several metals are mixed together in filings and exposed for

twenty-four hours to a temperature equal to that of boiling water, the alloy is produced in a liquefied state.

In a recent number of the *Comptes Rendus* is a paper on "The Velocity of Sound," by MM. J. Violle and Th. Vautier. From the experiments here described it is placed beyond doubt that the velocity of the sound waves diminishes with its intensity; also that the pitch of the sound has no influence whatever on the velocity of its propagation. The slight differences observed appear to be due solely to the different intensities of the sound wave in the respective cases.

An enthusiastic musical correspondent writes from London: "The 1st and 2d Life Guards and the Artists' Volunteers have just taken up a piece which will hold the ear of the town throughout the present season at least. It is a 'patrol,' by a young musician named West, who has ideas and skill. Nothing more tuneful and measured has been heard for many a day. West's 'Patrol' should go well on both sides of the Atlantic, and I do not think its popularity will be confined to military bands, seeing it is of nice length for performance as an overture or entracte. The bandmaster of the 1st Life Guards is enchanted with it, and he is not usually easy to please."

A BUCHAREST letter states it to be the firm conviction of everybody in the capital that as soon as the state of the routes across the marshes of the Dobrudzschia will permit, the Russian forces will invade Bulgaria from three sides at the same moment. About 2,000 Cossacks have been recently posted upon the frontier verge of the Bukovina, between the Pruth and Danester rivers, whilst the Nineteenth Russian Infantry Division has been massed between Ataki and Britchany, in Bessarabia. Six fresh battalions of Cossack Light Infantry are being organized at Warsaw, and heavy consignments of gun cartridges of the new Brune explosive for long range firing are being constantly sent from Russia, and re-expedited for distribution among all the depots on the frontiers of Russian Poland.

From the statistics of accidents upon the elevated railroads of New York it is estimated that a traveler upon these roads is safer in the elevated cars than he is in the horse cars or walking in the street, anywhere, indeed, outside of his own house. An Austrian engineer proposes to make all railroad travel absolutely safe from collisions at least. He has designed a truck to run before every railway train, being maintained always at a fixed (but adjustable) distance, in front, by the force of an electrical current transmitted along the metals from a dynamo on the engine. The current is conducted through mercury contained in glass tubes on the pilot truck. If, therefore, the trucks come into collision the tubes are broken, and the contact consequently destroyed. The interruption of the current instantly and automatically applies the brakes on the following train. It is claimed by the inventor that two expresses fitted with the system might with impunity be set to run full tilt at each other. The collisions of their pilot trucks would arrest the progress of both trains before they could meet.

What Scott's Emulsion Has Done!

Over 25 Pounds Gain in Ten Weeks.
Experience of a Prominent Citizen.

THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY FOR THE
SUPPRESSION OF VICE.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 7th, 1886.

I took a severe cold upon my chest and lungs and did not give it proper attention; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I was threatened with consumption. Physicians ordered me to a more congenial climate, and I came to San Francisco. Soon after my arrival I commenced taking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites regularly three times a day. In ten weeks my avoirdupois went from 155 to 180 pounds and over; the cough meantime ceased. C. R. BENNETT.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SOLID CANE SEAT AND BACK FOLDING
CHAIRS, 40 different Patterns. Folding
Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Set-
tees, etc. C. O. COLLIGNON, 181 Canal St., N. Y.
Mir and Patentee. Send for Catalogue. Free.

R.H. MACY & CO

6th Ave, 13th to 14th Sts., N. Y.

We sell exclusively for cash in every instance. All other houses base their prices on the losses inseparable from a credit system and cash buyers are the losers to the extent of the premium they have to pay to cover these losses.

GENTS' NECKWEAR.—All the novelties of the Season.

HOSIERY—for Ladies, Men and Children.

GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, BLANKETS, linen goods of every description.

CUTLERY, HOUSE-KEEPING, and house-furnishing goods, CHINA, GLASSWARE and EVERY REQUISITE FOR

CAMP AND GARRISON.

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S Shoes.

BOYS' and YOUTHS' Clothing.

Gents' Shirts, 74c. All made on the

Ladies' Muslin Underwear, 1 premises.

Best material and conscientious workman-

ship guaranteed.

FISHING TACKLE at about one-half the

prices usually charged.

Mail orders carefully executed.

CATALOGUES MAILED UPON RECEIPT

OF 10 CENTS.

THREE CRUISES OF THE BLAKE.

A CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN THALASSOGRAPHY. THREE CRUISES OF THE UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY STEAMER "BLAKE" in the Gulf of Mexico, in the Caribbean Sea, and along the Atlantic Coast of the United States, from 1877 to 1880. By ALEXANDER AGASSIZ. With Many Illustrations. In two volumes, royal octavo, gilt top, \$8.00.

These volumes give the result of dredging along the Atlantic coast and in deep water; describe the contour of the ocean bed, the fauna and the thermic conditions of the sea; and contain a statement of what had been learned from previous explorations as well as the extensive, varied and deeply interesting facts ascertained by the three cruises specially reported. The volumes are illustrated with maps, sections and figures of the deep-sea fauna. The scientific value of the work is amply guaranteed by its authorship.

* For sale by all Booksellers. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
BOSTON.

11 EAST SEVENTEENTH ST., NEW YORK.

Remington STANDARD



Typewriter

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENDIS,
327 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Maryland; Chicago, Illinois; Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Paul, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Denver, Col.; London, England.

NOTE.—Our Unqualified Challenge for a test of all Writing Machines remains unaccepted. Send for copy if interested.

HOTCHKISS ORDNANCE COMPANY,

1429 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

21 Rue Royale, Paris: 49 Parliament Street, London: 8 Moika, St. Petersburg

MANUFACTURERS OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Designs and estimates furnished for the complete armament of vessels. Full batteries for naval and auxiliary ships furnished and mounted in place at short notice. Complete batteries and equipments furnished for Mountain and Field Artillery. Designs, estimates, and material furnished for the protection of harbors and channels by mines, torpedoes, artillery, and floating obstructions. Yacht guns and ammunition of standard Hotchkiss material.

AMORPHOUS CELLULOSE.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Times says: "A series of satisfactory experiments have been made recently at Brest with amorphous cellulose, for which is claimed the property, due to its elasticity, of closing automatically holes made by projectiles, thus lessening the dangers of leaks in a vessel's sides. The Dupuy de Lorne, a cruiser now on the stocks at Brest, is to be provided with this coating, and if great expectations are realized, she will be the most formidable ship afloat. The Dupuy de Lorne is to carry two cannon of 42 centimetres (about 16 inches), 12 16 pounders on movable platforms, and, for light, rapid firing artillery, 4 guns of 65 millimetres, 8 of 47 millimetres, and 6 Hotchkiss revolvers of 37 millimetres calibre. The nominal of its machine is 1,500 horse power, with which it can attain an average speed of 19 knots and the engines are arranged so as to be worked together, by pairs or separately. The fighting crew will be under cover in a turret with an interior diameter of 10 metres, similar to that of the British ironclad Dreadnought, protected by a blindage of amorphous cellulose 12 inches thick at the base and 8 at the summit. According to experts the Dupuy de Lorne, in its armament and seaworthiness, will be vastly superior to the Nile and Trafalgar, of England, and to the newly-launched Umberto, of Italy."

(From Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, May 6.)

A TALK WITH SHERMAN.

"GEN. SHERMAN," asked Capt. Mattox, "do you think that if there was another war that as good material would offer itself as in the last war—material like Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and others?" "Why, certainly," replied the General; "there are as many good men in the Army now as there were when the war broke out, and they'll make as good Generals, too. What they want is the opportunity. That is what makes men great. Why, in '61, out of the 2,000 officers of the Army there wasn't one who would put his hand on Grant's shoulder and say, 'Here's the greatest General of the war.' They didn't know then. It takes the opportunity to bring men out. There is the making of as great Generals now in the Army as there was then. There always will be men who will come to the front in times of great emergency, and there always was." "If there's ever a war in this country again, I think the greatest Army will be made up of the railway men. In the first place, they are strong physically. In the second place, they have learned obedience, and have learned to obey all orders without questioning them. This wasn't so in the late war, for then men had to be taught obedience, and their lesson was a bitter one sometimes. But as I was saying, the railway men will make a grand army. They, above all other things, are inured to a life of irregularity. They are used to fatigue and the hardships of long hours of work without rest. This irregularity of life, which all railroad men know is a fact, more than anything else will make them the best soldiers in the world, but I hope they will never be called upon to shoulder a gun."

"That's a pretty good idea mother," said Mr. Jones, the father of seven aged daughters, to his wife. "What that, John?" asked Mrs. J. "Why, the Secretary of the Navy advertises for proposals for building torpedo boats. We might advertise for proposals for the girls."

PANAMA AND NICARAGUA CANALS.

W. P. WILLIAMS, Jr., member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and engineer of the Nicaragua Canal Company, arrived from Panama last week, after making extensive investigations along the line of the Panama Canal during the last two months, as well as examining the harbor of Greytown, where it is proposed soon to begin the work of dredging. He says a vast amount of work has been done on the Panama Canal, but in his judgment much of it in an uneconomical manner. It is only a question of money, he thinks, when the canal will be finished. A fair opinion of the work still to be done can only be obtained by actually going over the whole line and making a careful study of the engineering features. No man's word can be taken unquestioningly in that country. Canal employees and the railroad men are favorably prejudiced; while disappointed contractors and men who have ruined their health on the isthmus naturally take a gloomy view. His opinion, formed by careful estimates, is that the 600,000,000 francs declared by De Lesseps sufficient to complete the work is about half the requisite amount.

ANCIENT AND MODERN SHIPS COMPARED.

BUILT by Queen Elizabeth, at a date unknown, the first Dreadnought exactly resembled the Swiftsure of the same reign. It is amusing to contrast the Elizabethan and Victorian Dreadnoughts. No two vessels of the same name, taking one of each period, afford such striking contrast. The modern vessel, displacing 10,800 instead of 400 tons, built of iron instead of wood, protected by armor instead of being unprotected; propelled by steam instead of sails, having 1 mast instead of 3; armed with 4 guns of 38 tons each, instead of 27, varying from 60 to 6 pounds, provided with 8 machine guns instead of 14 swivel guns, manned by 475 instead of 200 men—that is, working all her complex mechanisms with only 275 more men, and dragging all this load about many knots faster. To complete the comparison, she is vulnerable to the torpedo boat instead of the fire ship. Yet, by a curious anomaly, one of the features of the modern ship is older than those of the Dreadnought built about 300 years ago, the ram being amongst the earliest methods of sea fighting.—Colburn's United Service Magazine.

THE Philadelphia Times says: "Ferdinand de Lesseps has spent \$4,000,000 annually for pushing his schemes by means of printer's ink, principally on the press of Paris. Of this the Figaro is said to have received yearly \$100,000, the Gaulois \$100,000, the Matin \$40,000, the Intransigent \$10,000, the Justice \$5,000, the Petit Journal \$30,000, and other newspapers according to their estimated value. When De Lesseps began with the canal at Panama the newspapers violently attacked his project and he has since paid them what they asked."

"WHAT did you want?" exclaimed the woman of the house, angrily as she faced the tramp at the kitchen door. "Breakfast or work?" "Both, ma'am," said the hungry wayfarer timidly. "Eat that," said the woman sternly, placing a biscuit and a piece of steak before him, "and you will have both." The cheery meal of incense breathing morn had been prepared by her daughter, who was teaching a cooking school in the city.

THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER.

The Secretary of War has sent to Congress papers referring to the introduction of the negro into this country and the adjacent islands under the early colonization by Spain and England, and also relating to his military service from the date of his first coming to the present time. An old Army officer states that, according to his observation, the blacker the man the better the soldier, and that while the mulattoes exhibited more quickness of apprehension, they had not the staying qualities. Another and younger officer was of the opinion that in large masses under the encouragement of numbers, the consciousness of support by white troops, and the influence of excitement and contagious courage, they would make good soldiers, but he would not like to trust himself with them in a tight place, where coolness, patience and persistence were demanded. The Secretary thinks the documents are of importance and that they should be published.

SAD!—Youngster: "Papa, what is a revenue cutter?" Fond Parent (at hard-working clerk): "The individual that employs me, my child; he has just reduced my salary." (Tears, idle tears.)—Judge.

"AND you are really so badly broke, my friend?" he said, as he tendered the tramp a penny. "Broke?" was the bitter response, "I'm as badly broken as the ten commandments."—Life.

MORE of "Tanill's Punch," America's finest 5c. Cigars are sold in New York, Chicago and San Francisco than any other cigars.

RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, Kidney affections, and Chest pains are found in Camp, Field and Barracks as well as in all the walks of life, but they can not exist where BENSON'S Plaster is used. To insure good results ask for BENSON'S and refuse all other plasters.

BIRTHS.

MERRIAM.—At Fort Laramie, Wyo., April 23, to the wife of Colonel H. C. Merriam, 7th U. S. Infantry, a daughter.

STAMPER.—At New York City, April 23, to the wife of Lieutenant W. Y. Stamper, 21st Infantry, a son.

MARRIED.

SALTER-BLEECKER.—At Washington, D. C., April 25 GEORGE W. SALTER to ROSALIE LYNCH, daughter of the late Pay Director J. V. B. Bleeker, U. S. Navy.

DIED.

COMMAGERE.—Suddenly, May 5, ANITA M. COMMAGERE, wife of Frank Y. Commager.

FURBER.—Near Annapolis, Md., May 6, Captain EDWARD G. FURBER, formerly Acting Master, U. S. Navy.

LYMAN.—In Washington, D. C., May 3, CHARLES LYMAN, formerly of Montpelier, Vt., in the 80th year of his age.

TAUSSIG.—At St. Louis, Mo., April 25, Mr. CHAS. TAUSSIG, father of Lieut. E. D. Taussig, U. S. Navy.

WORRELL.—At Wilmington, Del., May 1, LOUISA V., widow of the late Dr. Edw. Worrell, and daughter of the late Caesar A. Rodney, of Delaware.

Three
Black
Crows

"There were three crows sat on a tree,
And they were black as crows could be,
"Alas," said one, "would I were white,
Instead of being black as night."
"Such foolish wishing," said his friends,
"In disappointment often ends.
But now, forsooth, to make you white
Will be an easy matter, quite.
We'll wash you well with FAIRY SOAP,
And when you're white, we fondly hope
That while you wonder at the feat,
Your happiness will be complete."

Behold him now as white as snow!
"Wonder of wonders!" saith the crow.
If FAIRY SOAP will make black white
'Twill surely all the world delight.
And mistress, mother, nurse and maid
Will find themselves, I know, well paid
In the use of FAIRY SOAP for all
The household needs—both great and small;
For dishes, babies, pots and pans,
For dirty clothes and milkmen's cans—
For woolen, cotton, dainty lace—
For cleaning every dirty place.
Soap that can make a black bird white
Will make whatever is dingy, bright.

FAIRY SOAP

Is sold by all Grocers. Made by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago.

**D. W. GRANBERY & CO.,
MAKERS.**



THE "ASSOCIATION" IS ENDORSED BY THE LEADING PLAYERS AS THE BEST RACKET MADE. Mr. R. D. S. A. F. A., National Champion, writes: "I have not a single fault to find with it and am very glad to tell you how much I am pleased with it."

Mr. C. A. CHASE, Western Champion, writes: "I have it to thank for the best playing I have ever done."

Selected Ash frame strung with extra quality English gut, made specially for this Racket.

Every Racket warranted.

The WINGFIELD frame model as "Association," strung with best grade American gut.

Nets, Poles, Balls, etc.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT to the Army and Navy.

Send stamp for Catalogue containing official rules, etc.

**D. W. GRANBERY & CO.,
20 John St., New York.**

ACTRESS PHOTOGRAPHS. 6 beautiful. Mailed 50c. Holley Co. Meriden, Conn.

**THE CELEBRATED
BOOSEY
Band Instruments,**

WM. A. FOND & CO.,
25 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK,
Sole Agents.

Send for full Catalogue and Price-list.

**NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BOSTON, MASS.**

Assets, Dec. 31, '87 \$19,073,430.58
Liabilities, - - 16,480,082.42

\$2,593,348.16

Officers of the Army and Navy insured without extra premium except when engaged in actual warfare. An extra premium not paid at the assumption of the war risk does not invalidate the policy but simply becomes a lien upon it.

Liberty of residence and travel, on service, in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

Every policy has endorsed thereon the cash surrender and paid-up insurance values to which the insured is entitled by the Massachusetts Statute.

LIFE RATE ENDOWMENT Policies are issued at the old life rate premium.

Annual Cash distributions are paid upon all policies.

Pamphlets, rates and values for any age sent on application to the Company's Office.

Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.
BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.
S. F. TRULL, Secretary.

DO YOU WANT A DOG?
If so, send for **DOG BUYER'S GUIDE**, containing colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Ferrets. Mailed for 15 Cents. Also Cuts of Dog Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN POULTRY?
Then send for **Practical POULTRY BOOK**, 100 pages; beautiful colored plates; engravings of nearly all kinds of fowls; descriptions of the breeds; how to caponize; plans for poultry houses; information about incubators, and where to buy Eggs from best stock at \$1.50 per sitting. Sent for 15 Cents.

DO YOU KEEP CAGE BIRDS?
If so, you need the **BOOK OF CAGE BIRDS**, 120 pages, 150 illustrations. Beautiful colored plates. Descriptions and breeding of all kinds of cage birds, for pleasure and profit. Diseases and their cure. How to build and stock an aviary. All about Parrots. Prices of all kinds of birds, cages, etc. Mailed for 15 Cents. The Three Books, 40 Cents.

ASSOCIATED FANCYERS.
237 South Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**GREENWAY'S SALE
INDIA PALE ALE**

IN GLASS OR WOOD
ENGLISH
TRADE MARK
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED. FOR FAMILY OR CLUB USE. RECOMMENDED BY OUR BEST PHYSICIANS. FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST CLASS GROCERS AND DEALERS.

**THE GREENWAY BREWING CO.
SYRACUSE, N.Y.**

N. Y. OFFICE, 31 BROADWAY.



**INFANTILE
Skin & Scalp
DISEASES
cured by
CUTICURA
Remedies.**

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND beautifying the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weakness cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIS PLASTER, an instantaneous pain-sustaining plaster, 25c.

A WORLD-ROUND RECORD!

The Uttermost Parts of the Earth Praise WARNER'S "SAFE" CURE!

Merit wins!

In the past decade H. H. Warner, who was restored to health from an "incurable Kidney disease" by what is now known as Warner's Safe Cure, and made a vow that he would spread its merits before the entire world of sufferers—has seen the most *signal proofs of the world's need of a Scientific Kidney Specific*. All nations recognize and welcome Warner's Safe Remedies as standards of the highest excellence because their curative effects are *PERMANENT*—a sure proof of power and merit. Read a few of their voluntary testimonials. They speak a varied language, but tell a common story:

FRANK STUART, 26 Free School Street, CALCUTTA, INDIA. "In 1875 was prostrated with a sudden attack of liver trouble. From '75 to '81 I had twenty of these terrible attacks. On the way to Japan, Capt. Connor of the "Geukal Maru," recommended me to use Warner's Safe Cure. After using 15 bottles, I had a sound, hearty appetite, thorough enjoyment of life, things to which I had been a stranger for six long years."

GEORGE BICKNELL, Editor Daily Telegraph, MELBOURNE, AUST. "The great Australian Daily, March 30, 1887, wrote: 'Work of a sedentary character for 20 years developed unpleasant symptoms of illness, of the Liver and Kidneys. I used Warner's Safe Cure, which speedily relieved me of the unpleasant symptoms, remedied my Dyspepsia, bettered my appetite, increased my enjoyment of life and work. It is the most valuable medicine and I have no hesitation in recommending it.'"

DR. GUSTAV WEBER, of Dessau, Duchy of Anhalt, GERMANY, May 30, 1887, writes: "For several years I have suffered with inflammation of the Kidneys, Rheumatic Pains, etc., for which I go every summer to Carlsbad, and find a little relief. To this suffering is added a Diabetes Mellitus (sugar diabetes), which appears alternately with Rheumatism. With the using of the 15th bottle of Warner's Safe Cure I have completed my cure, for which I am greatly indebted to you. My general health has apparently been restored. I repeat with this my sincere gratitude."

REV. HENRY PLUME, M. A., Archdeacon, Townsville, NORTH QUEENSLAND, Oct. 15, 1887, writes: During my long bush tours I have come across many wonderful cures effected by Warner's Safe Cure. For fever, so prevalent in the bush, it seems to be a certain cure. From what I have seen on my late trip, I should never start on a journey without my pack being furnished with a bottle."

GEO. THORNE, Ex-Premier, QUEENSLAND, at Ipswich, Sept. 2, 1887, writes: "I have recommended Warner's Safe Cure to many people who have suffered from different complaints, and in every case a cure has been effected. Personally I have used the medicine and derived the greatest benefit from it."

H. H. Warner and Co. point with pride to the World-Round Fame of Warner's Safe Cure. They offer the above as genuine in all respects and true, so far as they know, with \$5,000 for proof to the contrary. Ask your friends and neighbors about

WARNER'S "SAFE" CURE!

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.—WAR DEPARTMENT, APRIL 2, 1888. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday, May 16, 1888, for furnishing Stationery for the War Department and its Bureau in Washington during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with Circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this office. Bidders are notified that no award or formal acceptance of any bid under this advertisement will be made until Congress makes an appropriation from which the supplies called for can be purchased. Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed on the outside of the envelope, "Proposals for Stationery." Bids will be considered on each item separately. C. H. HOTT, Assistant Quartermaster.

INSTRUCTION.

VIREUN SCHOOL.
H. C. SYMONDS, Sing Sing, W. T. PAINE.
(West Point.) N. Y. (Annapolis.)
RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 9, 1888.

BRYANT SCHOOL. ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—A Military Academy.
GEO. BRUCE CORTELYOU, Principal.

The Michigan Military Academy
Location 29 miles from Detroit; pleasant and healthful. Complete military discipline and thorough school work. Address L. FRED. S. STRONG, 4th Art., Adj., Orchard Lake, Mich.

Mrs. C. M. Wilkinson's Home School for Girls. Syracuse, N. Y. Beautifully situated on the hills above Syracuse. Only TEN pupils. Refers to Mrs. General Emory, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Gen. Wm. Curtis, Hon. Wayne Mac Veagh, Hon. Andrew D. White, Pres. Angell, Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE. SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NIAGARA CO., N. Y. A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Conducted upon the Military System.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A. M. President.

PATENT BINDER
FOR FILING THE
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

By mail, postpaid.....\$1.
Delivered at office1.

CAPT. CONNOR, of the Steamer "Geukal Maru," JAPAN. "Suffered from congestion of the kidneys and liver, losing four stone in weight, determined to give up his steamship, almost contemplated suicide. One day an American passenger recommended him to use Warner's Safe Cure. In two months use he recovered his lost strength, and was the personification of health and strength. "God bless the day I took Warner's Safe Cure," he says.

GEN. W. F. NUTHALL, of 10 Edith Terrace, Brompton, S. W., LONDON, ENGL., who contracted Kidney and Liver disease in India, March 10th, 1887, wrote that he "was at times prostrated with the most agonizing attacks from passage of Gravel. "I was firmly of the opinion that I should never recover my health, as the long residence in India had caused so much disease of the Liver and Kidneys that I was beyond permanent help. In this desponding condition I began Warner's Safe Cure, and in eight months I fully recovered my health, and to-day am in its full and perfect enjoyment, never having had a particle of trouble since my remarkable recovery. As this was five years ago I can safely say that the wonderful cure was permanent and is all to be attributed to Warner's Safe Cure."—[Author of "Staff Corps Guide."]

DR. WM. EDWARD ROBSON, Late Royal Navy, ENGLAND, writes April 12, 1887, from New Engham, Staines, Eng.: "My attention was first called to Warner's Safe Cure about a year ago, when a patient of mine suffering from Bright's Disease was cured by its use. Since that time I have prescribed it in hundreds of cases, with the most gratifying results, and I am willing to acknowledge and commend thus frankly the value of this great remedy."

WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY, Q. C., Privy Counsellor of the Queen, Sidney, NEW SOUTH WALES, writes February 21, 1888: "I can bear witness to the very great improvement in my health consequent on the persistent use of Warner's Safe Cure." The Right Hon. W. B. Dalley is the most celebrated lawyer in the Colony and the most brilliant orator and greatest statesman in Australia; he is ex-Premier of the Colony of New South Wales.

C. WEIS, Manufact'r of
Meerschaum Pipes.
SMOKERS' ARTICLES, &c.
Wholesale and Retail.
Repairing done. Send for Circular. 399 B'way, N.Y.
Silver mounted Pipes & Bowls in Newest Designs
FACTORIES: 60 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria

WILEY'S U.S. ARMY STANDARD MILITARY LEGGINGS,

WITH PATENT FASTENING.
We make all styles of leggings and during 1887 furnished the U. S. Army and Navy with leggings. Agents: J. H. MCKENNEY & CO., 141 Grand St., N. Y., and J. H. WILSON, 122 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn.

WM. H. WILEY & SON,
P. O. Box 1025. HARTFORD, CONN.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1875.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION-1875.
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS



FRED. J. KALDENBERG,
THE PIONEER MANUFACTURER OF MEERSCHAUM
PIPES & AMBER GOODS IN AMERICA. (Established 1853.)
Calls attention to his Meerschaum, French Brier and Welch
sol Pipes, and Cigar and Cigarette Holders; also IVORY, PEARL, AMBER
and TORTOISE SHELL GOODS, for which Medals and Diplomas have been received
from all the International Exhibitions. A complete assortment of Walking Sticks, with
Ivory, Silver, or Gold Heads—plain, carved or chased a specialty. Price Lists sent upon ap-
plication. Special attention given to Repairing of Pipes and Fancy Goods, which we receive
and return by Mail. Store—125 FULTON ST. Factory—213 to 225 E. 3rd St.,
Address P. O. Box 91 B. N. Y. City.



ROBERTSON'S BOXING GLOVES.

Used in the Boxing Championships of America. Robertson-Hill Running Shoe has no equal. Used by Champions in England and America. Athletic and Sporting Goods of all kinds on hand or Made to Order. Robertson's "Correct Sporting Rules," that govern the Championship Competitions in amateur and professional sports of all kinds. Price 25 cts. per copy. Send 10 cts. in stamps for large catalogue.
WM. H. ROBERTSON, 256 Broadway, N. Y., between Reade and Duane Streets.

PAPER

BY THE

POUND.



Has a new Reel Catalogue which contains several original articles on Fishing, written by the most noted anglers of the present day. Catalogue also has 126 illustrations of Angling Goods, 60 different kinds of Fishing Rods described; Reels, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Rod Trimmings, &c. Every one who angles should have a copy. Send for one. Ready Jan. 15.

Address

THOS. H. CHUBB,
POST MILLS, VT

PATENT BINDER

FOR FILING THE
INTERNAL REVENUE RECORD.
Price, by mail, \$1.00.
Address 240 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HOTELS.

Grand Hotel.—Broadway & 51st St., N. Y.
Special rates to Army and Navy Officers.
European plan. Henry Milford Smith & Son, Prop.

Hotel Brunswick. 5th Ave. and 26th St.,
New York. American and European plan.
Elegantly remodelled and refurbished.
Special attention to Army & Navy officers.
MITCHELL, KINZLER & SOUTHWATE, Prop's.

Glenham Hotel.—Fifth Avenue, 22d St.,
near Madison Sq., New York. Special prices
to Army and Navy Officers. N. B. BARRY.

Hotel Normandie. Bway & 88th St. N. Y.
European and "absolutely fireproof." Special
attention to A. & N. officers. F. P. EARLE.

New Hotel Lafayette,
PHILADELPHIA.

TERMS
American Plan, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4—Baths Extra.
European Plan, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2—Baths Extra.
L. U. MALTY.

THE EBBITT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Your Iron Fire Escapes.
TERMS—\$3.00 and \$4.00 Per Day.

SUPERIOR ESTAB QUALITY
MUSIC BOXES
1824
1876
1890
Guthrie & Sons PHILA. Chestnut St.
PHILADELPHIA—SEND STAMP FOR CATALOGUE.

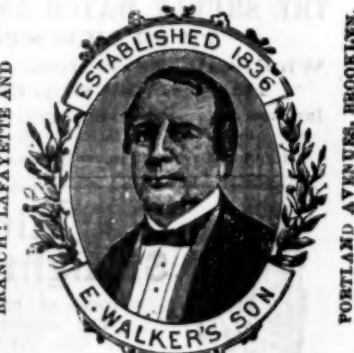
SAFE INVESTMENTS

Capital, \$750,000
Surplus, \$355,016
Principal and interest both fully guaranteed by Capital and Surplus of \$1,105,016. In seventeen years of business we have loaned \$11,494,000, paying from interest, \$7,688,000 of interest and principal have been returned to investors without delay or the loss of a dollar. Real Estate First Mortgage and Debenture Bonds and Savings Certificates always on hand for sale. In Savings Departments, in amounts of \$5 and upward; in the Mortgage Department, \$300 and upward. Full information regarding our various securities furnished by

6% & 12%

J. B. WATKINS LAND MORTGAGE CO.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS:—
New York Man'g'r, HENRY DICKINSON, 316 Broadway.

GET YOUR
BOOK-BINDING
Done at the Old Establishment



HARPERS' AND ARMY AND NAVY
PUBLICATIONS A SPECIALTY.
Books bound to any pattern. Good work, low prices.
JAS. E. WALKER, 20 Jacob St., N. Y.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early loss of manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address
PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Woodus, Conn.



Used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts, as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., do not contain Poisonous Oils or Chemicals.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. New York. Chicago. St. Louis.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,

Successors to HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN.

ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD FURNISHERS.
738 BROADWAY, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,

Philadelphia,

FURNISHERS TO THE

Army, Navy and National Guard.

Price List sent on application. White Leather Gloves, as worn in both the German and the Austrian Army, \$1.00 per pair.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,

MILITARY GOODS,

EQUIPMENTS FOR

OFFICERS OF ARMY, NAVY, NATIONAL GUARD, Etc.
No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York.

J. H. WILSON,

928 Arch Street, Philadelphia

MILITARY AND NAVAL SUPPLIES,
SWORDS, BELTS, CAPS, EMBROIDERIES Etc.

Sole Agent for McKeever's Cartridge Box and Merriam's Knapsack.

JOHN G. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.

UNIFORMS AND FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. WELL KNOWN
TO ARMY OFFICERS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

STETTIN (German) PORTLAND CEMENT

GERMAN ROCK ASPHALT MASTIC,

Guaranteed of Best Quality.

Send for particulars and Copy of Tests to

ERSKINE W. FISHER (Welles Building,) 18 Broadway, New York.

THE SHURLY WATCH AND JEWELRY MFG COMPANY.

75 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

Wholesale Jewellers and Manufacturers of Army
Badges and Cap Ornaments in Solid Gold.

Inventors and makers of the Company mess chest filled with the new snow-white enamelled
ware, light, neat, clean, durable, and economical. Correspondence solicited.

If you wish anything in our line send for Illustrated Price List.



Kimball's Satin Straight Cut Cigarettes.

People of refined taste who desire exceptionally
fine cigarettes should use only our Straight
Cut, put up in satin packets and boxes of
10s, 20s, 50s, and 100s.

14 First Prize Medals.

WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE GENUINE BESSON BAND INSTRUMENTS.

Gold Medal—London (Eng.) Inventories, Nov. 4, '95.
6, 4th Avenue, New York. CARL FISCHER. Latest and best band & Orchestra publications.

For BOSTON.
FARE ONLY \$3.00 1st Class
Inside Route,
STONINGTON LINE,
From NEW PIER 30, NORTH RIVER,
One Block above Canal St.
At 5 P.M. Daily, except Sunday.
FOR ALL PORTS EAST.
J. W. MILLER, O. H. BRIGGS,
GEN'L MANAGER. GEN'L PASS'N AGT.

FINE FRENCH CHINA AND BEST PORCELAIN—AT LOW PRICES.

Fine White Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces,
\$12; Fine White French China Dinner Sets,
100 pieces, \$22; Gold-band China Tea Sets, 44
pieces, \$8.50; white, \$7.50; Richly Decorated
China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., \$10 and \$12; Decorated
Chamber Sets, 10 pieces, \$4; white, \$3; Decor-
ated Dinner Sets, all colors and designs, \$15 up.
Decorated Parlor and Brass Hanging Lamps,
etc., low prices. Also ALL HOUSEHOLD
GOODS. Catalogue and Price List mailed free
on application.

VERRINDER & DERBYSHIRE,
Successors to HADLEY'S,
1-17 COOPER INSTITUTE, N. Y. CITY.
Orders packed and placed on car or steamer
free of charge. Sent C. O. D. or on receipt of
P. O. M. Order.

L. C. HOPKINS, JNO. J. DONALDSON,
Pres. Vice-Prest. & Treas.

DR. JAEGER'S Sanitary Woolen System Co.

827 & 829 Broadway, New York.

The SANITARY "ALL-WOOL" SYSTEM
of Dr. GUSTAV JAEGER, now largely
adopted in the German Army, provides, in
the matter of CLOTHING for every exigency
of the soldier and sailor, in camp, tent, field,
bivouac, and on shipboard, and at all seasons
of the year; being the warmest in winter
and the coolest in summer, and at all times
the cleanest, the most healthful and com-
fortable.

The proof and the rationale of the fore-
going statements are set forth in the Com-
pany's CATALOGUE—containing also illus-
trations, samples of materials and a full price
list, free by mail.

Address all orders and letters of inquiry
to the

Dr. Jaeger's

Sanitary Woolen System Co.,

827 AND 829 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MILITARY CLOTHIER

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORMS,

W. C. BOYLAN, 135 Grand Street, New York.

CHANGES IN UNIFORM.

ORDERS FOR NEW—OR REPAIRS ON OLD GOODS—PROMPTLY
ATTENDED TO, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Bent & Bush,

Originators of the

GOSSAMER TOP CAP.

387 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

HOWARD ACKERMAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. R. ACKERMAN'S SONS,

No. 712 Broadway, New York.

UNIFORMS—

Since 1786 this House has been the Standard for Uniforms for Officers in the
Military Service of the United States.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

RIDABOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO J. H. McKENNEY & CO.,

(BAKER & McKENNEY)

MILITARY GOODS.

141 GRAND STREET, N. Y.

Hatfield & Sons,

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,

Have REMOVED to 239 FIFTH AVENUE, New York,

Near 27TH STREET, and in the vicinity of ALL THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS

ESTABLISHED 1883.

WARNOCK & CO.,

Dealers in the Finest Quality

OFFICERS' EQUIPMENTS, ARMY, NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD,
304 Fifth Ave. Near 31st St., New York City.

REED & BARTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE,

Embracing Everything Required for Use or Decoration of the Table.

37 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Factories Established at Taunton, Mass., 1824.

SEEDS at SPECIAL RATES to MILITARY
SPORTS. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD

(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Capt.
U. S. Army and Colonel of Volunteers.)
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
(Corcoran Building), F and Fifteenth Streets,
Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury
for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with
the course of business before the Executive
Departments at Washington. Special atten-
tion given to the settlement of Officers' Ac-
counts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims
of Contractors, and generally all business be-
fore any of the Departments, Congress or the
Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rose-
crans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington,
D.C.; Hon. John S. Williams, 3d Auditor U. S.
Treasury, Washington, D.C.; Hon. W. F. Can-
aday, Sec'y. at Arms, U. S. Senate, Washing-
ton, D.C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

Orange Powder.

('Orange Mills.') Established, 1803.

Orange Rifle,
Orange Lightning,
Orange Ducking,
Orange Creedmoor.

Military, Mining and Blasting Powder
Electric Blasting Apparatus

Manufactured and for Sale by

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.,

29 Murray Street, New York.

Agencies and Magazines in all parts of the

country.

Send postal card for illustrated descriptive

pamphlet, showing size of grains of Powder.

Mailed FREE.